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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1874. NO. 26.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

PANIC IN SOUTH AMERICAN STOCKS.

LONDON, October 5.—There is a panic at the Stock Exchange in South America stocks, in consequence of the insurrection in the Argentine States.

DEATH OF BARRY CORNWALL.

LONDON, October 5.—Bryon Waller Procter, well known as "Barry Cornwall," the English author, is dead. He was in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

A CONTRADICTION.

LONDON, October 5.—The *Daily Telegraph's* rumor that the Duke of Northumberland was to become a Roman Catholic is pronounced false.

REASON FOR THE VON ARNIM ARREST.

According to the reports received by way of Vienna, the Count Von Arnim is under arrest because he was about to publish a book containing documents damaging to Prince Bismarck.

PROPOSED ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The *Standard* publishes a report that the Princess Teyra, of Denmark, is to marry the son of the ex-King of Hanover, and supplements it with a rumor that Bismarck has asked for explanations of the proposed alliance.

France.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

PARIS, October 5.—The election for Councils General were held yesterday. Returns have been received thus far from but one hundred and seventy districts. They are slightly in favor of the Conservatives. The large towns like Nantes, Lyons, Lille and Bordeaux, were carried by the Republicans while the Conservatives were successful in the departments. The Duke d'Aumale was elected in the department of Oise and Prince Bonaparte defeated Prince Napoleon at Ajaccio.

Many of the Mayors who were dismissed by the Duke de Broglie have been elected to seats in the Councils, the people taking this method of protesting against the Governmental nomination of Mayors. It is believed that the final result will show that little changes have been made in the political complexion of the Councils, the gains of the Republicans balancing their losses. The operation of the new electoral law has not proved so unfavorable to Republicans as they feared.

LATEST FROM THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

LONDON, October 6, 5:30 A. M.—A Paris dispatch to the *Standard* says that official reports announce the election of 460 Conservatives and 300 Republicans to the Councils-general. The *Times* special correspondent at Paris telegraphs that the Republicans have really gained more seats than any other party. M. Martel, a Monarchist, and one of the Vice Presidents of the Assembly, has been returned from Calais. Janvier de la Motte, the famous prefect, is elected to the Council of Maine et Loire. Avowed Republicans carried Marseilles, Aimens and Rouen.

THIERS VISIT TO ROME.

Ex-President Thiers soon leaves for Italy. It is said that the object of his journey is to remove the objections of the European powers to the establishment of a Republic in France.

Germany.

ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

BERLIN, October 5.—A dispatch from Stettin announces that a domiciliary visit has, as the result of a judicial decision, been made to the residence of Count Arnim, and that he himself has been arrested. The Catholic Vicar of Posen, having disobeyed an order to leave the province within twelve hours, has been forcibly ejected.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE VON ARNIM ARREST.

LONDON, October 5.—The *National Zeitung* and *Post*, of Berlin, state that Count Von Arnim was arrested on a charge of embezzling important State papers. The Prussian *Cross Gazette* reports that four Berlin policemen and two functionaries of the Foreign office appeared last Sunday at Count Von Arnim's estate, Nassenheide, and demanded a number of letters signed by Bismarck and sent to Von Arnim while he was ambassador. The letters relate to the Count's private affairs, and were to be used as a basis for certain legal proceedings which their possessor has already instituted. The Count replied to the officers, summons, that the papers were not in his house. He refused to tell where they were and declared that he would not surrender them. The police made a long and fruitless search of the premises and then conducted the Count to Berlin where he was lodged in a police station. The Count's residence in Berlin was also searched but the papers were not found. Only a private letter book was seized. The members of Von Arnim's family have petitioned the Emperor for the prisoner's release, on the ground that his health is bad and confinement is dangerous.

DISCHARGE DECIDED UPON.

The tribunal at Treves has decided to release Bishop Eberhard and remit his fine. It is uncertain whether the Bishop will be discharged or the public prosecutor will appeal to a higher court.

Spain.

REPORTED MUTINY AMONG THE CARLISTS.

SANTANDER, October 5.—Reports have reached here that a mutiny has broken out in the Carlist camp at Durango, and that Don Carlos was wounded by one of the mutineers. In official quarters here it is stated that the wound of Don Carlos is serious, the ball having penetrated the stomach.

A CARLIST DEFEAT.

MADRID, October 5.—A Carlist force 4,000 strong, attacked the town of Vich, in Catalonia, and met with a decided repulse, suffering heavy losses in killed and wounded.

Italy.

AN ITALIAN CABINET MINISTER ON ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

ROME, October 5.—A banquet was given at the town of Legnano, on Saturday last, to Signor Minghetti, President of the Council and Minister of Finance. In a speech delivered on the occasion, Signor Minghetti said that it was estimated that there would be a deficit in the revenues in the year 1875 of fifty-four millions of lire, which will probably be reduced by thirty-two millions from uncollected taxes. The balance—twenty-two millions of lire—is expected will be covered by the octroi and customs duties. The minister alluded to the abnormal condition of affairs in Rome, and declared that he feared neither the red nor the black specters, the coming of which had been predicted. He promised the enactment of new and stringent laws against the bands of assassins now operating in various parts of the country.

MANIFESTO FROM GARIBALDI.

ROME, October 5.—General Garibaldi has issued a manifesto requesting electors to hasten to the polls at the coming elections for Chamber of Deputies and vote for those now in prison for political offences.

Morocco.

EXPORT OF CEREALS PROHIBITED.

MOROCCO, October 5.—The Sultan has issued a decree prohibiting the exportation of cereals from Morocco for three years.

Turkey.

THE SUCCESSION SETTLED.

VIENNA, October 5.—The *Neue Freie Presse* to-day publishes the following special dispatch from Constantinople: "Partly through the good offices of the English minister, the Sultan has become reconciled to his nephew Mohammed Murad Effendi, the royal heir to the Turkish throne. The Sultan has sworn in respect that right and Mohammed Murad Effendi has promised that the sons of the Sultan shall retain their rank and title as princes. The cliques Sultana vainly opposed this arrangement. The Sultan is ill and requires complete rest."

It is stated that this arrangement was made in consequence of the precarious condition of the Sultan's health.

Denmark.

DANISH PARLIAMENT OPENED.

COPENHAGEN, October 5.—The session of the Danish Parliament was opened to-day. The speech from the throne was delivered by His Majesty King Christian, in person.

The King, in his speech, alluded with gratification to his recent visit to Iceland, and announced that he brought the greetings of that colony and of the Faroe islands to the mother country. He hoped there would be harmonious co-operation on the part of the new Ministry and Parliament. The foreign relations of Denmark were friendly. The existing situation prevented a settlement of the Schleswig question, but there was still reason to hope for a satisfactory solution.

Switzerland.

GROWTH OF THE OLD CATHOLICS.

GENEVA, October 5.—The Old Catholics now have thirty-five congregations in the Jura.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 5.—The steamships Ontario and Scotia, previously partially disabled, have arrived, the former off Fastnet and the latter at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, October 5.—The steamships Thuringia, Celtic and Scotia, from New York, have arrived out.

The Cunard steamship Scotia is proceeding up the channel for Liverpool under sail, having broken her shaft.

The steamship Ontario, from Quebec, for Liverpool, was spoken yesterday, sixty-five miles from Slyne-head, Ireland, disabled, having lost her screw. Tugs have been sent to her assistance.

The steamer City of Brussels, from New York, has arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, October 5, 5 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on Government securities, was 2 per cent. The rate of discount in open market, for three months' bills, was 2 per cent., the same as the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £7,000. Consols for money 92⅝@92¾; for account 92⅝@92¾. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 108½; do, 1867, 106¼; 10-40's 104; new 5's 104¾. New York Central 98; Erie, 31½; do preferred 53. Refined petroleum 9½d. Tallow 43s 6d.

PARIS, October 5.—Rentes 61 francs 87½ centimes.

ANTWERP, October 5.—Petroleum—fine pale American 28¾ francs.

LIVERPOOL, October 5.—Cotton strong; middling uplands 6⅝d; Orleans 6¾d. Sales of 20,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export and 9,300 American. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

THE STEAMBOATMEN'S CONVENTION.

Concluding Proceedings—Personnel of Leading Rivermen—Banquet at the Lindell House—Resolutions of the Convention.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

LINDELL HOUSE,
ST. LOUIS, FRIDAY, October 2, 1874.

The Lindell House is swarming with steamboatmen, who, in pairs and in groups, are holding earnest conversations. The anxious looks of the prominent ones among them, and their earnest manner lead me to the conclusion that yesterday's proceedings were not of a very harmonious character. And I am fearful that they will in the end fail in their efforts to accomplish the work for which they have come together.

LEADING STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS.

It is now nine o'clock and they have just gone into session with closed doors, and as I have nothing better to do I will try and describe the personal appearance of some of the "big guns" present. The two who attract the most attention are Captain James W. Canon, of the famous steamboat R. E. Lee, and T. P. Leathers, of the equally celebrated steamer Natchez. Captain Cannon is a very mild, benevolent looking man, and looks to me as if he would appear to much better advantage in a pulpit than on the deck of a steamer. He is what might be called a large man in any ordinary crowd, being about five feet ten inches in height, with a well developed breast and round shoulders. His hair is white, as are his whiskers, which are nicely trimmed and very regular, but are not allowed to grow on the cheeks or upper part of the chin. He dresses very plainly, and reminds me very much, in his general appearance, of President Taylor.

Captain Leathers is a magnificent specimen of physical manhood, being fully six feet two inches high, and at least forty-two inches around the breast, with no superfluous adipose, and straight as a line. In his young days he must have been a very powerful man. His general appearance is indicative of what he has proven himself to be, and looks the fearless steamboat captain all round. He is, perhaps, fifty-five years old, and dresses somewhat in the fashion of twenty years ago. I was introduced to him by my old friend William Hamilton, one of the "old-time" engineers, now in charge of the machinery of this magnificent hotel. I conversed with Captain Leathers for some time about the relative speed of the J. M. White, R. E. Lee and his own boat, the Natchez. He is very decidedly of the opinion that either of the two latter is a faster boat than the White ever was, and that the Natchez can discount the R. E. Lee one hour in every twenty-four. When I respectfully dissented from his opinion you should have seen how grandly the old man flured up, and how his eyes flashed and heard how eloquently he talked, and how decidedly he enunciated every word. I was so much lost in admiration of him that I could not answer one word; but now, when I sum it all up, I am satisfied that it will require one more trail of speed between the two boats to satisfy me which is the faster of the two.

Captain E. W. Gould, of this city, is a small, energetic looking man, about fifty years old. He has a sharp eye, a Roman nose and a very decided mouth. He is a cool and very deliberate talker, and seems to possess considerable influence among steamboatmen. Of our delegation, Captains Gray, Stockdale, Whitaker, James Rees, Jr., and W. J. Kountz, I will only say that I am under obligations to the four first for courtesies shown me as the humble representative of the COMMERCIAL. As for Captain Kountz, he is so well known in Pittsburgh as being a lively sort of a person in a meeting of any kind, I will only say that in this one he is still himself.

I am also indebted to Captain John H. Spane, of the steamer Bismarck for courtesie extended to me. He is a man of medium size, very quick in his movements and full of business, and seems to possess an earnest desire to make everybody comfortable.

BANQUET AT THE LINDELL HOUSE.

FOUR o'clock P. M. I have just returned down stairs from a banquet given by the proprietors of this splendid hotel. It was a very grand affair. I will not attempt to tell what was dished up before us as I could not if I would. I will only say that champagne and claret flowed freely into the glass and from thence into other hospitable places. At the conclusion Captain Kirk, of New Orleans, got up and in a few remarks complimented the proprietors for the grand manner in which they had entertained their guests. Capt. Kountz, on behalf of the proprietors made a speech. Capt. Gould then said that the Lindell hotel, opened under such favorable auspices, would prove as great a success as the indomitable energy of the proprietors deserved. Capt. Wolfolk and others made short speeches. Capt. McCoy offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That our thanks are due to those who brought about the meeting of steamboatmen for the purpose of harmonizing our interests so that we could make some money.

On motion of Captain Cannon, the meeting then adjourned.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONVENTION.

The following preamble and resolutions, in reference to the opening of the mouth of the Mississippi river, were passed today:

WHEREAS, The Government of the United States, having appropriated money for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, by a system known as the "Jetty system," which in all cases has failed to benefit the navigation of the same; and having also, in the last three years made appropriations for a system of dredging, which also failed to make permanent a reasonable depth of water; and

WHEREAS, The commerce of the great West and South is now suffering from the difficulty of ocean vessels crossing the bar at the mouth, thereby forcing the transportation of the produce of the Mississippi valley over unnatural and costly routes to tide-water, thereby costing the valley of the Mississippi many millions of dollars annually; and

WHEREAS, The Government engineers have recommended for the last thirty years a canal at or about Fort St. Philip, terminating in the deep water of the Gulf of Mexico, with suitable depth of water to pass vessels through drawing twenty-six feet; therefore

Resolved, That the steamboat owners and rivermen of the Mississippi valley in convention assembled, do recommend to the Congress of the United States, the building of said canal, as recommended by the said engineers and the National Board of Steam Navigation of the United States.

It is now six, P. M. and the Convention will meet at eight and expect to wind up the meeting, and as I am very tired I, too, will wind up this letter. SPIRIT.

CASUALTIES.

Killed by a Railroad Train.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WARREN, O., October 5, 1874.

Anson Rogers, of Braceville, was killed this morning by the Eastern bound express, on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. He had been visiting his wife who is away from home dangerously ill. He drove a horse and buggy, and while attempting the engine struck the horse killing and fearfully mangling both man and beast.

Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, October 5, 1874.

A little girl of twelve, the daughter of Ephraim Sprangle, living a mile north of the city, while attempting to kindle a fire with kerosene last Thursday, was so badly burned that she died yesterday afternoon, after terrible suffering. Her hair was all burned off, and every particle of clothing, except her shoes and stockings, was consumed.

Killed by a Fall.

CLEVELAND, October 5.—Wm. Benson, second mate of the schooner Richard Winslow, was killed here to-day by the breaking of a flagstaff, on which he was climbing to lower the topmast of the staff. He fell about forty feet, with the pole falling on him, crushing him terribly.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 25, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 5, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.41	39	91	N.	Light.	Foggy.
2 P. M.	30.20	56	57	N. E.	Gentle	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.11	51	65	S. E.	Gentle	Fair.

Mean barometer..30.21 Highest thermometer..60
Mean thermom.. 49 Lowest thermometer..39

The Great White River

is now coming in bags and barrels. All orders will be promptly filled.

T. C. JENKINS.
Checkered Front.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Report of the Commissioner of Pensions.

DECREASE IN NUMBERS OF PENSIONERS.

Increase in Amount of Pensions.

More Clerks Wanted in the Land Office.

THE WHITE LEAGUE OUTRAGES IN ALABAMA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 5, 1874.

The Pension Office Report.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions will show that the maximum as to the number on the rolls has been reached and passed. The diminution for the year will be quite marked, though the number cannot be stated. At the same time the sum paid for pensions will be largely increased, owing to the advance of nearly all the rates by the last Congress. The decrease in the number of pensioners is owing chiefly to the minor children reaching the age of sixteen. Marriages among widows are growing rapidly less each year. The addition to the various rates made at the last session have increased disbursements to a greater extent than was expected. The addition to the pension appropriation for next year, in spite of the large reduction in numbers will be over a million dollars. This year, General Baker will have the satisfaction of reporting that no defalcations have taken place among the pension agents. The Commissioner has introduced a system of guards and checks which have worked admirably. Agents are now required to pay all sums in checks and state all the important circumstances of payment upon the stubs which must be retained. The agents are also required to forward a full statement of all disbursements and balances on hand, every two weeks. The sub-treasurers and national depositories are also required to send statements of the pension agent's accounts each fortnight, so that every other week the office has a perfect check upon each agent. Now the delay in auditing the accounts, which necessarily occurs at the Treasury, does not delay the pension office, as General Baker has organized a very efficient auditing division in his office.

Insufficient Force in the Land Office.

Cutting down the force in the Land Office has thrown work for the year much behind. The delays are in those branches of the office which have in charge the interests of actual settlers. Commissioner Burdett will endeavor to show in his forthcoming report that injustice has been done to a large class doing business with the Land Office, and that the force must be considerably increased.

The Counterfeit Currency.

The Comptroller of the Currency has received a very large part of the issues of five dollar bills of the Traders National Bank of Chicago, of which the excellent five dollar counterfeit is in circulation. In a short time, the Comptroller hopes to be able to announce that the entire issue of this denomination has been retired.

THE ALABAMA TERRORISM—LETTER FROM A POSTAL AGENT.

WASHINGTON, October 5, 1874.

The following letter has been received at the Postoffice Department from a special agent sent to investigate the murder of a colored route agent in Alabama about a month ago:

"I have just had warrants issued against nine of the murderers of Thomas Iney, including the Sheriff of this county, and will proceed to serve the arrests immediately. The reign of terror existing in this county at present far exceeds anything of the kind I have ever seen. Armed bodies of men are riding over the country, and the colored people are afraid to go into their fields to save their crops from waste and ruin. The right of free speech is denied them, and many desire to return to slavery."

The foregoing letter is dated "In the woods, near Livingston, Sumter county, Alabama, September 29."

THE REDEMPTION AGENCY—CALLS FOR LEGAL TENDERS.

The Redemption Agency has made calls upon the national banks, since the suspension of redemptions, for about seven million dollars in legal tender notes to reimburse the Treasurer for their circulating notes redeemed and assorted. Calls of the same nature for about five million dollars more will be made during the present week. When the banks have responded to the calls, the agency will be in a condition to resume redemptions. The force of the agency is now sufficient to count and assort bank notes as fast as they are received, so that there is not any likelihood of another suspension of redemptions hereafter. Calls will be made upon the banks for reimbursement as fast as their notes are assorted, so that the calls for any period will about equal the redemptions. The five per cent. deposit leaves so small a margin for the agency to work upon, that calls must be made with great frequency in order to prevent the exhaustion of the fund.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the Lower Lakes, a falling barometer, fresh southwest winds, cooler and cloudy weather, and rain. For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, nearly stationary pressure and temperature, southwest to northwest winds, and increasingly cloudy weather. For the Middle States, falling barometer, northeast to southeast winds, higher temperature, and increasing cloudiness.

Brigham Young has recovered sufficiently to be able to ride out in a carriage.

Kellogg's English Opera Troupe opened the season to an overflowing and enthusiastic house in Chicago last evening.

The German bankers of New York have received advices of the advance in the Bank of Prussia rate of discount to five per cent.

The Scientific Commission to Mexico, to observe the transit of Venus, have arrived at Philadelphia from New Orleans, *en route* for China.

The Methodist Conference, of Omaha, Nebraska, closed its session yesterday, Bishop Bowman, who presided, leaving for Illinois.

The fourteenth exhibition of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association opened yesterday with an attendance of thirty thousand.

The brass foundry and hardware house of Koupperle & Boisslier, of St. Louis, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss was not ascertained.

The fifth fall meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association opened yesterday, under favorable auspices. Three interesting races were had.

Judge Field and party, accompanied by James Gamble, the Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph at San Francisco, passed Omaha yesterday, on their way to the East.

The Mutuals and Baltimores played two games of base ball yesterday, at New York, with the following result: First game, Baltimores 4, Mutuals 2; second game, Mutuals 17, Baltimores 1.

The convention of chief engineers of the fire departments of various cities at St. Louis, yesterday, transacted no business beyond effecting a permanent organization. H. Clay Sexton, of St. Louis, was elected as President of the convention.

About fifty small frame-houses in New Orleans, on the two blocks bounded by Franklin, Liberty, St. Andrew and Jackson streets, were burned yesterday. The loss is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars, insured mostly in local companies.

General Shaler, of the New York fire department, made a tour of the Chicago fire engine-houses yesterday. He said that the business portion of the city was sufficiently protected, but he thought the southwestern portion of the city dangerously exposed to conflagration.

An earthquake at Antigua, September 3, destroyed about twenty-five inhabited houses, and killed thirty-two people. The principal shock lasted from twenty-five to thirty seconds. It occurred at half-past eight o'clock in the evening, and was succeeded by other shocks during the night.

A private letter was received yesterday at Chicago from Hon. Joseph Medill, dated September 19, stating his intention to sail for New York about the 1st of October, with the expectation of arriving home about the middle of the month. His family will remain in Europe for the present.

BUENOS AYRES.

Progress of the Insurrection.

RIO JANEIRO, October 5.—The situation of affairs in Buenos Ayres is desperate. The Government is taking vigorous measures to suppress the insurrection. All the Government offices and commercial houses are closed. The Government has issued an order extending the time on all commercial credits. One regiment of national troops has revolted and gone over to the insurgents. Foreigners are hastening to their respective consulates to get passports to protect them against the universal conscription which is to be enforced. There have been several disturbances in the streets of Buenos Ayres, and many persons of prominence have been arrested on suspicion of favoring the insurgents. Colonels Ricco and Berjes are marching against the rebels. Vice President Alsina remains at the head of the National Guard. The rebel squadron is commanded by Gellyobes. The insurgents are purchasing steamers and arms, and are recruiting at Montevideo.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 5, 1874.

THE TILTON LIBEL SUIT—ARRAY OF LEGAL TALENT.

Theodore Tilton and Francis D. Moulton have been notified of the indictments found against them for the alleged libel and slander of Beecher. The bail in each case has been fixed at $3,000, which each will be required to furnish to-morrow.

The Brooklyn *Argus*, speaking of the indictment against Tilton and Moulton, says: "The array of counsel in the Tilton case will be unusually large. Roscoe Conkling has accepted a retainer, and will sum up the case. William M. Evarts, B. F. Tracy, John K. Porter, W. O. Bartlett, John Graham and T. S. Shearman will assist Mr. Conkling. Mr. Tilton's counsel is said not to be complete. Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, and David Dudley Field are mentioned. Mr. Moulton has secured Judge Fullerton, although General Butler will take the lead in the case, and personally appear. Mr. Beach will most likely appear also. A motion will be made for a change of venue. This is a matter in the discretion of the Court. A motion will also be made for a *certiorari* to carry the case before the Supreme Court. This, we believe, is a matter of right, and an effort will be made to remove the case to Albany or West Chester. It is thought that the trial will take place in a fortnight, and it will probably last for three or four weeks."

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

The annual report of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the fiscal year ending May 15, 1874, was issued to-day. The gross earnings of the road and its branches for the fiscal year were $15,651,986, and the net earnings, after deducting expenses, taxes, rent of leased roads, interest on bonds and sinking fund account, amounted to $14,276,855, leaving a combined net profit for the year of $1,375,081.

TEXAS STEERS IN NEW YORK.

A most disastrous and unprecedented calamity occurred yesterday. A drove of wild Texas steers, while being driven through the streets, *en route* for Buffalo, escaped from their careless drivers. They soon scattered through the streets and avenues throughout the lower part of the city, and maddened by the shouts of men and boys, rushed blindly in every direction. Many persons were injured by the infuriated animals, and up to ten o'clock last evening there were over thirty-three casualties reported. It is not known how many of the injured will die, but some are badly injured internally and others will be disfigured for life. The excitement among the people was indescribable. Everybody in the streets armed with pistols, clubs, swords and knives were all confused, not knowing what to do first. The police appeared to be as much demoralized as the citizens. The bulls dashed down the streets, into store windows, anywhere, to escape the excited crowds surrounding and following them. Pistols were fired recklessly, and several persons were injured by shots. Several bulls escaped to the river, jumped overboard, and were drowned.

ASSISTANCE TO GARIBALDI.

John Anderson, of New York, the founder of the School of Natural History, on Pelham Island, has written to General Garibaldi, enclosing a draft in his favor, on the Rothschilds, for five thousand francs, with the announcement that he had made provision for securing to him a like sum annually during his life.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE MORNING REPUBLIC.

The *Republic* newspaper made its appearance this morning, with well filled columns of news, both local and telegraphic, and advertisements. Its first issue consists of thirty thousand copies, and an advertising patronage of upwards of nine thousand dollars. Its first salute to the public is very modest in tone, and contains no rash declarations. It proposes to fill its columns with full and fair reports from all quarters, and says in the editorial department, "While distinctly recognizing the political principle, and rendering earnest and unqualified support to the measures and administration of the Republican party, it will, with competent assistants and contributors, take the more general line of journalistic duty that belongs to a complete newspaper."

BUSINESS SUSPENSIONS.

David Valentine & Co., jobbers in silk goods and fancy dress goods, have failed. Liabilities, $600,000; assets, unknown.

Henry Clews & Co., have upended, in fairness to their customers and for prudential reasons, to stop for a day or two receiving deposits, and have transferred the remittances received the past few days to the Continental bank, to the credit of those who remitted them.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVAL.

The steamships Republic and Wisconsin, from Liverpool, arrived to-day.

Arrived—Steamer The Queen, from Liverpool.

WESTON WALKING AGAIN.

Weston began, at 12:5 last night, another attempt to walk 500 miles in six consecutive days.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Burglary and Theft at Mansfield, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, October 5, 1874.

Last night, burglars entered the wholesale and retail millinery store of E. & A. Thompson, and carried off kid gloves, laces, &c., to the value of from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars. They effected an entrance through a back window. No clue has been discovered as yet to the perpetrators. A tramp who went into the gas house to sleep last night, was relieved of one hundred and seventeen dollars by some unknown party.

Cutting Affray at Newark, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEWARK, O., October 5, 1874.

A dispute arose this afternoon between Burton Donahue and John Elliott, both residents of this place, about an old debt, which ended in a serious cutting affray. Elliott cut Donahue in the thigh, leaving a frightful wound. Both parties were arrested, and Elliott was lodged in jail, but owing to Donahue's wound he was not placed in confinement.

Arrested for Larceny.

A man named Robert Price was arrested at Union Station this afternoon and brought to this city, by Marshall Rankin, charged with stealing a tierce of lard from the Pan Handle Railroad station.

Attempted Swindling.

KINGSTON, N. Y., October 5.—A man giving his name as Charles E. Ballard, of New York city, to-day called at the First National Bank of Randout, and presented to the cashier a letter of introduction purporting to be signed by George Opdyke & Co. of New York, and a check for $8,000 on the Third National Bank of New York, signed by George Opdyke & Co., and certified by letter. The cashier suspected a fraud, telegraphed to New York, and discovered that it was a forgery. Ballard escaped.

The Cincinnati Tragedy.

CINCINNATI, October 5.—Mr. Jos. Clare, of Ohio, who was charged by Chas. Perkins, husband of the woman who murdered Perkins early in July last, was seen by a criminal intercourse with his wife, makes a statement in this morning's *Commercial*, in which, after relating circumstantially the incidents occurring on the day of the murder, he denies most positively ever having had improper intercourse with Mrs. Perkins, and says that he can only reconcile Perkins' conduct toward him in this case, with a conspiracy on his part against his wife, and a design to use him as an instrument for carrying out his scheme.

Justifiable Homicide.

CHICAGO, October 5.—The Coroner's jury in the case of John Despiclere, who was stabbed and killed by Joseph Vanacker on Saturday night, brought in a verdict of justifiable homicide, and Vanacker was released.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

Duff's College.

Evening class now open.

POLITICAL.

State.

A temperance political convention will be held in Sharon on Thursday next.

A new Republican daily, it is reported, will soon be started in Philadelphia.

The Republicans of Columbia county will hold their convention on Thurday, 15th inst.

The Carbon county Republican convention will be held at Mauch Chunk on Monday, 12th inst.

Judge Ludlow is said to be on the war path after the Democrats who opposed him at the late State Convention in this city.

Major Yutzy, of Somerset county, at Bedford, received the Republican nomination for State Senator for the district composed of the counties of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton.

In response to a call from nine citizens "and many others," Hon. William Stewart, of Mercer, announces his willingness to be voted for as an independent candidate for President Judge.

The Lancaster *Inquirer* says: The contest for Senator in the Northern district, which takes place on Saturday, October 10th, will be between A. J. Kauffman, Esq., of Columbia, and Dr. J. P. Roebuck, of Warwick. Mr. Stehman, we understand, declines to be a candidate.

The Democrats of Perry county have nominated the following ticket: Assembly—George N. Reutter. Associate Judge—John Bear. Sheriff—Samuel Leiby. County Commissioners—Joseph Ulsh and David Smith. Director of the Poor—John Swartz. County Surveyor—James Bell. County Auditor—J. Calvin Sheibley.

The nomination of Mr. Stenger for Congress does not appear to be received enthusiastically by all of his political friends in this county, while in some of the other counties of the district it is met with evident marks of disapproval. The *Monitor*, the organ of the Democracy in Huntingdon county, utters a wail over the defeat of Speer, and gives a reluctant adherence to Mr. Stenger.—*Chambersburg Repository.*

General Harry White, Republican candidate for Congress, accompanied by Dr. J. W. McKnight and several other eloquent public speakers, will attend Republican meetings at the following times and places, in Jefferson county, for the purpose of discussing the issues involved in the present campaign:

Langville, Tuesday, October 13, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
Reynoldsville, Wednesday, October 14, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
Rockdale, Thursday, October 15, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Brockwayville, Thursday, October 15, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
Richardsville, Friday, October 16, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. John Miller, "Chairman State Democratic Committee," publishes a long rigmarole, from which we have only space to extract the following:

"Every man who professes to believe that *honesty is the right policy, in public as in private affairs*, should unite, free from party ties, to put an end to the frauds, corruptions, rings, jobs and schemes for the plunder of the people."

And the only comment we shall make upon it *now* is: Was this John Miller ever Postmaster at Philadelphia? Under whose administration did he serve? Was it J. Buchanan's? Did the said John Miller settle? Was he not a defaulter in the sum of $25,000 to the United States when he quit? And has he paid that yet—or did his bondsmen pay it? *Sit luz!—Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The Norristown *Herald*, after giving a brief account of the brilliant military career of the Republican candidate for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs, says: "Against such a man as this the Democrats of Pennsylvania have nominated Gen. William McCandless, a gentleman much respected wherever known, but whose military career had a most disastrous termination. The readers of the *Herald* are familiar with the General's sentiments at the time he resigned his commission, and no doubt he has himself often regretted that he considered the post of honor the private station, at a time when his country claimed his services. Col. Beaver was on duty when McCandless refused the appointment of Brigadier General because he was not pleased with the conduct of affairs at Washington. Now that the people have an opportunity of again passing judgment on the two soldiers, they will no doubt award the 'post of honor' to Beath and the 'private station' to his unfortunate competitor."

Louisiana.

PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.

NEW ORLEANS, October 5.—The Parish Convention of the People's Party met today at Grunewald Hall. The proceedings so far are quiet and orderly.

Arkansas.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., October 5.—Colonel Thomas M. Gunter has been renominated by the Democrats of the Fourth district for Congress.

Tennessee.

COLORED CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

NASHVILLE, October 5.—The colored people of Knoxville have petitioned Rev. Geo. W. Levere, a Presbyterian minister, to run for Congress in the Second district. There are about four thousand colored voters and sixteen thousand white voters in that district.

Mississippi.

ANOTHER WHITE LEAGUE VICTORY.

CORINTH, MISS., October 5.—The municipal election here to-day was hotly contested, and resulted in a complete victory for the Conservative ticket. This is the first time in eight years that the Democrats have carried the town. Bonfires and general rejoicing is the occupation here to-night.

Ohio.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

COLUMBUS, O, October 5.—The Democratic Committee of this district to-day, at Lancaster, nominated Wm. F. Fink, of Perry county, as the candidate for Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Hugh J. Jewett.

Connecticut.

THE TOWN ELECTIONS.

HARTFORD, CT., October 5.—The town elections in Connecticut to-day were for town officers, and local questions entered largely into the choice of these, so that political lines were not closely adhered to. In classing towns as Republican or Democratic, it is meant that one or the other party has a majority of the board of selectmen. The towns also voted on the license question and on a constitutional amendment giving towns of over 5,000 inhabitants, two Representatives in the Legislature. In the towns in Eastern Connecticut there were slight but general Republican gains. The Constitutional Amendment was generally favored by large majorities. Norwich unexpectedly voted against License. East Hartford goes Democratic and no License. Bloomfield, Newington, New Britain and Meridian are Democratic. New Haven re-elects Lewis for Mayor, and favors License. Hartford elects Democratic officers, with the exception of Town Clerk, first Selectman and one Constable, and votes in favor of License.

Mob Law and Terrorism in Texas.

ST. LOUIS, October 5.—The *Globe* has a special from Denison, Texas, which says: On the night of September 25th, twenty-five or thirty armed and masked men, riding blanketed horses, visited Thos. Boyd, at St. Joseph, Montague county, called on Wm. Stone, who, with his family, boarded with Boyd, to come out. Stone refused, whereupon he was informed that there was a body of men near by who intended to hang him if he did not leave town in twenty-four hours. The party then visited several other houses and made similar demands upon the inmates. Next day, Deputy United States Marshal, J. M. Redoman, and several other United States officers, arrived at St. Joseph, and found Stone and the others packing their wagons preparatory to leaving, and accompanied them fifteen miles on their journey and camped with them the first night, keeping out pickets to prevent a surprise, as the intention was to follow and murder them.

Yesterday the refugees appeared before United States Commissioner Charles E. Maurice, and filed complaints against twenty-two members of the gang, whom they could identify. Warrants were issued and placed in the hands of Deputy Marshal Wright, who, with a posse of armed men, left Den

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1874.

THE State Board of Pardons will meet in Harrisburg to-day, to consider the large list of applications for clemency now pending.

THE New York *Tribune* informs an anxious world that it has no confidence in the Redemption Bureau. Why should it have—being, itself, past all redemption?

The *Gazette* has donned a new dress, presenting therein a very spruce and attractive appearance. We are pleased to note this additional evidence of prosperity on the part of our neighbor.

YESTERDAY'S *Post* had an undertone of despair. And no wonder; seeing that it is devoted to the maintenance of a cause predestined to failure. Still the wreck is hardly worth lamenting.

REMARKING upon a certain Pennsylvania matter, a Bourbon paper says: "We don't understand it." What was that which gruff SAMUEL JOHNSON observed to a dull interlocutor concerning the impossibility of furnishing brains as well as reasons?

GREAT preparations have been made for the Exposition of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, and a brilliant and comprehensive display is expected. The doors will be opened to the public this morning, and the exhibition will continue until Saturday, the 31st inst.

THE tenor of our leading exchanges is to the effect that business prospects begin to look brighter in nearly every respect, and in almost all quarters of the country. We may possibly have some further lingering lessons of the panic, but they are circumscribed in their effects, and no longer jeopardize the tone of the recovered markets.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the Democracy of our State are partially demoralized, and will hardly be likely to march in solid phalanx to the ballot-box, still it is certain that there will be comparatively a full vote, requiring a complete representation of the Republicans to win the victory which is theirs by right. To see that this is done is the prime duty of the hour.

THE New York *World* insists that because the latest Republican State Convention did not specifically pronounce in condemnation of a "third term," it therefore, the resolution concerning Governor HARTRANFT to the contrary notwithstanding, stands implicitly committed to such a project. And now that we happen to think of the matter, the Convention also failed to pass a resolution denouncing cremation!

SAID a true poet, years ago:
"For Humanity sweeps onward: where to-day the martyr stands,
On the morrow crouches Judas, with the silver in his hands."

Could ARTHUR TAPPAN, the splendid old abolitionist of a quarter of a century ago, on whose head a heavy price was set by the slaveholders of the South, return to life again, he would find his store in New York now filled with samples of rose cotton—the best proof of the correctness of his views and of the eventual success of truth.

THE Convention of the Episcopal Church in America, which meets in New York to-day, will be the largest ever held, and bids fair, also, to be the most important. The Convention will be composed of fifty bishops and over three hundred laymen from all parts of the Union. The interest which attaches to the affair is not, however, so much in the Convention itself as in a schism in the Episcopal Church which is likely to ensue from it. This schism promises to be of no small dimensions, as some of the most eminent clergymen in the Church are concerned in it.

THE Hudson's Bay Company is energetically engaged in prosecuting plans for navigating the waters of Red river, Lake Winnepeg and the Saskatchewan, to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. The project is intended to eventually open up all the vast valley of the Saskatchewan to settlement. It will also give Minnesota continuous water communication to the Rocky Mountains, and probably make St. Paul the supply point for most of this immense territory. The people of that enterprising young city are filled with all sorts of hopeful expectations concerning the scheme.

WHILST before the Brooklyn Grand Jury last Saturday, BEECHER, in reply to a question from one of the jurors as to what allegations on the part of THEODORE MOULTON he denied specifically, impetuously declared that the whole scandal had been an artful conspiracy to involve him in affairs difficult to explain, and to extort from him assistance in the form of patronage and money. On the other hand, TILTON, in a card to the Sunday papers, reaffirms the literal and absolute truth of all his charges, and demands an immediate trial. At all events their truth or falsity is now in a fair way of discovery.

THE following extract from the "introductory lecture of Dr. JOHN C. DRAPER, before the Medical Department of the University of New York," may be read with profit in our city. Much has been said and written within a few years of the importance of a medical school or medical schools here. To strangers it is a matter of astonishment that we have not one, such would be its effect on the medical profession and its advantages to our community. The gentlemen of the medical profession could establish it if they chose. Their influence is very great.

"The poverty of chemical and physiological research among American physicians has made us a byword and a reproach among the nations of Europe. Those nations which in our youth and arrogance we regard as being effete or moribund, nevertheless have the energy to establish great and costly laboratories for chemical and physiological investigations in connection with their schools of medicine, while we are content to accept our knowledge at second hand from those to whom we too often refuse to render credit for favors received. In Europe, not only are laboratories and apparatus supplied by government or by private endowment, but the Professor is relieved from all concern regarding the necessities of life by a salary which, for the country, affords an ample sustenance. Here, on the contrary, he must not only earn his bread, but in addition he must furnish his own laboratory and apparatus. Can we wonder that under these conditions there is so little result? The want of proper facilities and endowment among American medical colleges must, to the thinking mind, be an evidence of the apathy of American physicians to their own true interests. While money is freely given to philological, academic, agricultural, and technical institutions of every kind, not a single medical college has, as yet, received the funds which would enable it to perform its work in a proper manner. Society demands a high standard of its physicians, and punishes their neglect or malfeasance with the severest penalties known to the law. Yet what has society done to aid either in the advance or diffusion of medical knowledge? While every weird scheme or hobby-ism finds numerous supporters who are willing to pledge their purses in its behalf, medical colleges, with few exceptions, have an uncertain tenure of life, and even the best are trammelled for want of means to do their work properly. It is not that there is a lack of liberality in the community, for there is a failure to appreciate the properly educated physician. It must be that physicians themselves are at fault, and the community errs because it does not err knowingly. Instructed in a matter which is of the utmost importance to its own well being and prosperity."

ACCORDING to the French journals, the funeral of M. GUIZOT was conducted with extraordinary simplicity. It was attended by representatives of President MACMAHON and the various departments of the Government. M. THIERS was present. At three o'clock, when the doors of the library, in which the remains were lying, were opened, the Rev. Mr. MELON, pastor of the Protestant church in Caen, stepped to the side of the coffin and delivered a short address, purely religious in character without either laudation or characterization of the deceased. After the address the pastor offered prayer. The funeral cortege then proceeded to the cemetery, at a short distance. In the cemetery the Rev. Pastor VERNE, President of the Reformed Church Consistory of Paris, made another brief address. He began by saying: "I am not about to pronounce a discourse over the grave of M. GUIZOT. He has himself forbidden it. It is he whom we are going to hear; it is a farewell which he is about to address to us, the most instructive of farewells. I desire to read to you a few lines which M. GUIZOT wrote to me, scarcely six months ago, in response to the expression of sympathy sent to him by the consistory of Paris, on the occasion of the death of his daughter, Madame CORNELIS DE WITT. Before leaving the earthly country, this France which he loved so much and served so bravely, M. GUIZOT, in his last moments, recommended the members of his family, his friends, to serve it well. Then, how should we labor more effectively for the welfare, for the salvation of France than by endeavoring, after the example of M. GUIZOT, to restore to it God, to restore to it the faith. Listen to the expression of M. GUIZOT'S Christian hopes, his personal faith." The pastor then read M. GUIZOT'S note in which, after owning how deeply he had been touched by the sympathy of the consistory, he says: "Human consolations are indeed insufficient under such trials, but when they are joined with divine hopes, they afford a great and salutary alleviation; I hope that neither faith nor strength will fail me. Continue, I beseech you, to pray for them for me. I have great need of them, but I trust in God who gives them, and in the prayers of Christians who ask them for their brethren." Having in few words encouraged children and grand children to walk in the way shown them, pastor VERNE closed his address.

A STRANGE TENDENCY.

At the FITCH-SHERMAN wedding the other day, Archbishop PURCELL delivered a short address in which he said some things, which, to a portion of the audience seemed irrelevant, one of the remarks thus criticised being an expression of thanks to the persons present for having conducted themselves with propriety. Certainly it does strike even a reader of the Archbishop's speech as a little odd that he should have thanked a company of ladies and gentlemen for having behaved with common decency at a religious ceremony in a church. Perhaps, however, the good Bishop really thought that in the unexceptionable deportment of the party he had some grounds for gratitude. It was a wedding, an occasion of festivity, of which most of the guests as Protestants might be supposed to regard the religious ceremony as an insignificant incident, and possibly the aged prelate, remembering to have heard how the members of festive parties in Washington have conducted themselves on certain memorable occasions, could not help indirectly commending the company before him on what seemed to him their improved manners. We throw out the suggestion as at least a plausible explanation of the Archbishops' language. It will not appear very far fetched, we are sure, to those who remember the uncontradicted accounts widely published of the behavior of those who attended the inauguration ball on the evening of the 4th of March 1865. On that occasion scenes took place which, in the judgment of civil spectators, would have disgraced Comanche Indians. Foreign ambassadors and other distinguished foreigners looking on, "gentlemen," literally like hungry beasts, struggled with each other for dishes of particular dainties, and he who gained the prize retired to a corner for a defensible position in which to enjoy it. This may serve as a specimen. As described by correspondents at the time, the behavior of the men showed them, for the time, completely released from the regulations and restraints not only of civilization, but of the sentiment of decency and personal dignity which controls the appetites of the higher class of savages.

A single exhibition of the kind however disgusting might not be worthy of mention after so long a time. But if Washington correspondents tell the truth, if so well known a correspondent as M. C. A., of the *Independent*, may be depended upon, the scenes at the Lincoln inauguration ball were mere exaggerations of such scenes as constantly take place in Washington whenever great numbers are brought together on festive occasions. At the ball given in honor of the Japanese embassy the scenes of the inauguration ball were repeated on a less horrible scale. And it is not only in Washington that Americans on such occasions seem suddenly to relapse into the social condition from which their fathers emerged on attaining to the human stage of development. Illustration of this statement might be drawn from a very near source, geographical and historical, so near in fact as to render details superfluous for the local reader. This American tendency to lapse occasionally into barbarism or worse has been most recently exemplified on the Pacific coast, on occasion of the commemoration of the birthday of the Golden State. Among other modes of celebrating the anniversary, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company offered a festive excursion to the "Pioneers" congregated in San Francisco from every corner of the State, and appropriated ten thousand or more dollars to furnish the steamer Great Republic with the best entertainment possible in the form of viands, wines, etc., worthy of their guests. Tickets for the excursion were also given or sold at high rates to persons in San Francisco, who desired to go. The scenes on board the steamer appear, according to the San Francisco papers, to have surpassed in downright brutality anything seen at the famous inauguration ball. In the first place, the rush and violence in embarking were such as actually to prevent some of the Pioneers from getting on board. Old men, such as many of them were, were entirely unable to hold their own with the young and vigorous men in the struggle for places on the luxuriously furnished ship, and were left behind on the wharf. While on the ship, under the promptings of appetite, in the apparent resolution of each man to get his share or more of the good things going, the passengers seem to have acted worse than hungry pigs or SWIFT'S Yahoos. The dining saloon of the vessel having been opened first for the ladies, the "gentlemen" thinking they were spending too long time at the table gathered tumultuously at the doors, and called on them repeatedly to make haste. At length they captured the saloon by storm, rushed in, took places at the tables as best they could by the side of the women or pushing them out of the way. The "gentlemen" having taken control of the wine baskets and become masters of the feast, the scene in the saloon is said to defy description.

It would, we suppose, be false to say that the men who thus acted were fair specimens of the American people. But they are citizens of an important American city and many, if not all of them, men of considerable means, and it is hardly hazardous to say that there is probably no American city in which a good many citizens of the same stamp may not easily be found. Indeed, give them an opportunity, and they at once make themselves known.

A PARIS journalist, writing about GUIZOT quotes from ECKERMANN GOETHE'S opinion of the great French writer: "I continue," says GOETHE, "to read the lectures of GUIZOT. GUIZOT possesses more profundity, more penetration, than I have met with in any historian. When he treats of the influence exerted upon the Gauls by foreign nations, what he says of the Germans strikes me particularly. He says, 'The Germans brought to (the French) the idea of individual liberty, the distinguished character of that people. While this," says GOETHE, "is good natured toward us (the Germans), is it not perfectly true? In fact, in Germany, each one goes on in his own way, each seeks his own satisfaction, giving himself no concern about others, for the individual bears in himself, as GUIZOT has correctly pointed out, the idea of personal liberty, and that really inspires excellent results, but also absurdities not a few."

If some Americans would fairly take in and digest the foregoing remark of GUIZOT, endorsed by GOETHE, touching the devotion of the German to personal liberty, they (the Americans referred to) would be able better to understand and allow for German hostility to some of our American tendencies and doings. The trait indicated by the great French writer and the great German writer, is really a trait so interwoven with the German's habits of thought and action as to be almost uncontrollable. Transmitted from generation to generation and growing with the race the sense of individual liberty is essential to the German's comfort and self-respect. Hence disgust, rising into towering indignation, when his personal rights are meddled with, the indignation being modified by contempt when the interference seems prompted by motives which he believes to be at once irrational and benevolent. Being let alone the German is quite ready to let others alone. To this trait of character is, no doubt, to be referred much of the past political condition of the German people. Left in the quiet enjoyment of those small or great rights and privileges which sufficed or from long habit seemed to suffice for his personal comfort, the German (as a general rule) was not inclined to strike for anything more. While his prince, king or elector or margrave did not interfere with certain hereditary habits and usages, the German was content to let the most serene Highness or majesty and his retainers have their own way about matters which had always been under their control. Hence the long duration in Germany of institutions long ago abolished as oppressive in other countries. But if the feudal rulers had meddled with the immediate personal movements, with the daily habits of their subjects, the oppressors would long ago have been made to know that they exercised their sway by the mere tolerance of their people.

While the German is thus sensitive in the matter of individual liberty, he may be somewhat dificient in public spirit, a trait in which the Englishman and the American excel him. Hence Americans in their devotion to the common weal are liable to forget or disregard the rights and claims of individuals. The tendency of some is to attend to other people's business with exceeding zeal, even while neglecting their own. But we have no time just now to work out the idea. Perhaps it needs no illustration.

LATE foreign journals mention the death, at Turin, of JEAN-ANTOINE-LASCARIS-ANGE-FLAVE-COMNÈNE-PALEOLOGUS. The mere number of his names might or might not entitle him to an obituary notice, but he was, we are told, the last of the male line of the last Græco-Roman emperors of Constantinople. All who have looked into GIBBON may be safely credited with some knowledge of the PALEOLOGI. Of the prince JEAN ANTOINE LASCARIS, just deceased, the newspapers had somewhat to say, some years ago, in connection with the subject of a legal investigation in Rome, which grew out of the prince's relation to the churches of the Vatican, St. John Lateran, and some others. In fact the prince as lineal heir of their founder was the secular patron of the churches named, and their founder was nobody less than CONSTANTINE, the great, first Christian emperor of Rome. The prince was farther grandmaster of the Constantinian order of ST. GEORGE, the most ancient knightly order in the world. So long ago as 1491, in a formal diploma of the German empire, one of the ancestors of Prince LASCARIS is, it seems, spoken of as "heir and descendant of more than a hundred emperors." Since then the antiquity of his line has considerably grown. The name and rights of the ancient house henceforth belong to his widow, Princess ANNE MARIE CATHERINE and his adopted daughter. These ladies will in future reside in Rome. It may be that these details are not of particular importance to any of us, but there is something in them suggestive to republicans.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Oak and chestnut and maple,
Willow and elm and all,
Are stirred at heart by the coming
Of the day their leaves must fall.
They think of the yellow whirlwind,
And dream of the crimson spray,
That shall be when chill November
Bears all the leaves away.

Lo! The cattle show season is nearly over.

About this time look out for small-pox scares.

The Vermont Legislature will meet tomorrow.

"Pink-eye," a branch of the "epizootic," seems to be getting quite common.

There is a sweet thing in cider at the South and West, to be had just now.

The new postal arrangements with Jay will go into operation January 1, 1875.

Growth. Indianapolis claims to have doubled her population within four years.

The Democratic papers are praising Parson Brownlow. He is on the downward track.

Mem. for Prohibitionists: Japanese youths are to be sent to Germany to learn how to brew beer.

Yesterday's *Post* had a breaking out of paragraphic assaults upon us, resembling an attack of varioloid.

The surplus assets held by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company amount to about twelve millions of dollars.

It is a curious and significant fact that today old Babylon and Nineveh are lighted with American petroleum.

There is a big gold bar on the counter of a Denver bank, weighing 1,346 ounces and valued, in coin, at $22,694 94.

Newman writes that he has spent one night at the birth place of Abraham. He should have crept into his bosom.

American sewing machines are extensively used in Jerusalem, Damascus, Aleppo and other cities of the Orient.

Cotton factories in the South, in almost every instance where well managed, pay from twenty to twenty-five per cent.

Beecher informs his congregation that he has "no new Gospel and no new promises," and that he is the same as he was.

The unit is the basis of the million. The Boston Five Cents Savings Bank has deposits to the amount of twelve million dollars.

The little tumble-bug editor of the St. Louis *Dispatch* rolls his miniature ball of dirt before him, imagining it to be the whole world.

Kentucky has a negro who has turned white, with the exception of a few dark spots about his face and neck. He was very black.

It appears that the requirements of the National Board of Underwriters made in the case of Chicago are intended to reach all other cities as well.

The English, says the *Journal de Rouen*, continue to remain tributary to France for eggs, having last year imported more than five hundred millions.

All the space which it is proposed to assign to the American department in the Centennial building, will be applied tor by the first of January next.

This year upwards of five hundred American reaping machines have been purchased for use in reaping the vast prairie cornfields of Southern Russia.

Nebraska holds her election next Tuesday. The Omaha *Republican* says: "Assurances of Republican success are pouring in from all parts of the State."

Dana is a man thoroughly enamored of newspaper lying, and he has sacrificed some of the best years of his life in the attempt to bring it up to his ideal elevation.

Toombs' uproariousness is accounted for on the ground that he is a miserable old widower, and the Memphis *Avalanche* wants Tilton's mother-in-law to marry him.

The golden grain. Ships are being headed to San Francisco and Oregon from nearly all parts of the world, including ports that have never before sent any vessels.

The inauguration of the new court of arbitration in New York city will take place next week. A number of important cases are ready for trial as soon as the court begins its session.

Bishop Ames, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has succeeded in chalking "old fogy" across his own broad back. He has just ruled that women are ineligible to church stewardship.

Disraeli's reason for not going to Ireland is, that he has the bronchitis. This is the first time we have heard of the bronchitis keeping a man at home. It always sends Americans abroad.

The Denver *Times* of a late date prints an eloquent address delivered by Hon. Schuyler Colfax on the closing day of the Second Annual Fair of the Colorado Industrial Association.

The Democratic press complains that the Republicans are managing the present an "outrage campaign." Well: the way to put an end to such campaigns is to put an end to the outrages.

Although the work of Republican organization in our State is already far advanced, it must be at once and everywhere completed if what has already been done is to prove really effective.

Mysterious and violent explosions have lately occurred in a quarry near New Nicholas, Kentucky, without human agency. Probably Old Nick may have something to do with them.

The latest annual report of the Railroad Conductors' Life Insurance Company of the United States and Canada, shows that since the organization of the association 5,368 members have been received.

Petroleum has lately been discovered on the shores of the Caspian Sea, and on the banks of the Volga, but the opinion prevails that it is "surface" petroleum, and at present capitalists are unwilling to invest.

There is a good old Baptist hymn which inculcates the necessity and foretells the delights of brethren dwelling together in unity. The New York *World* and the Cincinnati *Times* have, apparently, entirely forgotten it.

It is illegal in Illinois to place colored children of different mental attainments in the same room of a graded school, instead of distributing them according to their grade amongst the white children.

Baltimore will hold a Centennial celebration on the 19th instant. A hundred years ago on that day the "Peggy Stewart," laden with teas, was burned in the harbor of Annapolis by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and other eminent sons of Maryland.

STATE FINANCES.

What Has Been Accomplished in Pennsylvania—Republican and Democratic Financiering Contrasted.

(From the Harrisburg Telegraph.)

The administrative ability with which the Republican party has redeemed its pledges—that the affairs of the people, if committed to its guardianship, should be faithfully cared for—finds ample illustration in many States, but our own is a proud exhibition of honest zeal in governmental industry and energetic watchfulness in official places. Our system of revenue is a cause for just pride. The Chief Executive of the State has "won golden opinions from all sorts of people." And our financial affairs have been managed with marvelous skill and success.

In making these assertions we are reminded of the roar of execration with which the men, performing now such faithful duty, were assailed when they were candidates before the people. And it will not escape the observant reader, when he contrasts their official splendor with the charges made against them, how unreliable are the men and the journals making them. We are now entering upon another campaign, and the same abusive torrent begins to flow. To bring out in sharp relief the value of this abuse, we propose to go over again a record which any party might be proud to show.

The main local interest of our State lies in the extinction of our debt without distressing our industries; and if the Republicans are doing this, with a fair prospect of entire success, we affirm that this one point of administrative excellence is enough to settle the argument between it and the Democratic party. Especially is this the case if it can be shown, on irrefragable proof, that the Democratic party is unable to master the problem of financial affairs, and can do nothing with a public debt—except to incur it. And this precise point can, we think, be proven; and here are the facts which prove it:

The beginning of our debt dates back to 1828. Then a Democratic Governor was in office, and held until 1835, and the debt rose as follows:

Year.	Total Debt.	Annual Change.
1828	$ 5,140,000	
1829	8,140,000	Increase.....$3,000,000
1830	12,140,000	Increase..... 4,000,000
1831	14,022,448	Increase..... 1,922,448
1832	17,175,663	Increase..... 3,113,215
1833	19,935,548	Increase..... 2,759,887
1834	23,165,236	Increase..... 3,229,555
1835	24,589,743	Increase..... 1,424,540

Here we have the commencement, the total and the yearly addition to our debt under Democratic rule. Now we come to the three years of Ritner, a Whig:

1836	$24,330,003	Decrease..... $259,740
1837	24,330,003	No change.
1838	25,105,003	Increase..... 775,000

Thus, in three years during which the Democrats were out, the debt only increased $515,257 over the amount owed when Ritner was inaugurated. In the next year the Democrats came into office, and, of course, the debt increased, as the figures will show:

1839	$32,077,518	Increase..... $6,972,515
1840	35,108,528	Increase..... 4,031,010
1841	39,138,521	Increase..... 3,029,993
1842	40,935,593	Increase..... 1,806,782
1843	41,951,515	Increase..... 1,145,212
1844	40,835,013	Decrease..... 1,116,502
1845	40,986,367	Increase..... 151,380
1846	40,786,577	Decrease..... 199,816
1847	40,628,946	Decrease..... 160,631
1848	40,474,737	Decrease..... 154,209

The Whigs left the State in debt $25,105,003. In ten years the Democrats had run it up to $40,474,737, an increase of $15,369,734! when the Whigs again obtained the victory. Their management is shown by the following figures:

1849	$40,511,173	Increase..... $ 36,436
1850	40,773,485	Increase..... 262,312
1851	40,114,296	Decrease..... 661,249

Making a reduction from the debt, as they received it, of $360,501.

Then the Democrats again took charge of the State, and the result is given:

1852	$41,121,675	Increase..... $1,410,629
1853	40,566,579	Decrease..... 555,096
1854	40,613,160	Increase..... 46,881

In these three years an increase of $499,924 was made. Then the Know-Nothing-elected Pollock, and the financial result of his administration is as follows:

1855	$40,196,994	Decrease..... $416,166
1856	40,117,835	Decrease..... 79,159
1857	39,881,738	Decrease..... 236,097

The Democrats again elected a Governor and reduced the total two millions, or nearly that much. We give the figures below:

1858	$39,488,243	Decrease..... $393,495
1859	38,638,981	Decrease..... 749,262
1860	37,860,847	Decrease..... 609,114

And then the Republicans took charge, and have since held power. Their work is given below:

1861	$37,580,666.*	Increase.....	$2,610,819
1862	40,448,213.	Decrease.....	132,453
1863	39,496,596.	Decrease.....	951,617
1864	39,379,966.	Decrease.....	116,630
1865	37,426,258.	Decrease.....	1,953,545
1866	35,539,092.	Decrease.....	1,887,166
1867	37,704,409.†	Increase.....	2,082,357
1868	33,236,966.	Decrease.....	4,417,496
1869	32,814,543.	Decrease.....	422,409
1870	31,111,961.	Decrease.....	1,702,871
1871	29,273,820.	Decrease.....	1,831,846
1872	27,393,434.	Decrease.....	1,870,329
1873	25,788,831.	Decrease.....	1,594,673
1874	24,239,656.	Decrease.....	1,548,184

From this total of $24,910,655 must be deducted $9,000,000 now in the sinking Fund, and about a half million of cash in the General Fund, leaving the actual debt on October 1, 1874, $15,410,655.

These are eloquent figures. Eloquent not only for what they show of the splendid management of the Republican party, but equally so as showing the stupendous burden they have lifted off the shoulders of the taxpayers. If anything can add to this record it is found in the reductions of State taxes to a point which none of the other great States enjoy, and the placing of the burdens of our government on the corporations, who thus pay for the privileges and immunities conferred on them by the people. A system which has excited the praise and admiration of all the States, and one which combines at once keen business tact, wise statesmanship and equal justice. The people escape taxation in a great measure for State purposes, and the privilege granted to corporations is made to return a consideration to the State which endowed them with corporate franchises.

Space compels us to cut short this honorable and pleasing record. But before we take leave of it—for a brief time—we desire to call attention to the economical manner in which our State is governed, in comparison with two States whose management is in notably strong hands. The taxes collected in New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania for 1873, were as follows:

New York	$18,350,219
Massachusetts	11,581,918
Pennsylvania	7,076,725

Neither of our two sister States named are reducing their debts, while ours is rapidly being extinguished. We leave our readers to ponder these figures and their lesson, promising to return to the subject in detail in the near future.

*Increased by a war loan of three millions.
†Increased by funding the gold interest debt to a currency interest basis.
‡October 1, 1874.

PERSONAL.

Charles Sumner died comparatively rich, it appears. The appraisers value his estate at $135,000.

Charles S. Mills, an American artist, has been admitted to membership in the London National Academy of Arts—an unusal distinction.

Minnesota calls its chief magistrate "our grasshopper Governor," because he has scared away immigration this year by his exaggerated reports of the grasshopper ravages.

Beecher declares himself filled with "a disposition to spend and be spent for the development of the divine element that is in every human soul." This sounds like gush.

The widow and children of the late Captain Fry, of Virginus-Cuban fame, are now living in New Orleans in great need. An appeal is about to be made for the realization of his last words—"God will raise up friends for my poor widow and fatherless children."

Mrs. Malaprop has a cousin, and he lives in a country town. Young Malaprop was examining a bottle of extract of lemon at a city grocer's, yesterday. "D'ye think this is pure?" said young M., "Yes, sir'ee," was the reply. "Wal, I'll bet if yer take it to a chemist's and have it *paralyzed*, you'll find it isn't pure at all," said young M., and smiled with a satisfaction of superior discernment.

A correspondent of the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser*, writing from Dallas, Texas, says that upon entering the Exchange Hotel, in that place, he saw a lady fingering the piano in really artistic style, who, upon his asking for a lady boarder, replied politely, "Walk in, sir, I am not acquainted with the ladies of the hotel, and continued her difficult music. This lady was Mrs. Reid, widow of the chief of the gang of Western stage robbers. Her husband was killed recently by another of the gang for the $11,000 reward offered for Reid, dead or alive, by the Texas authorities. Mrs. Reid (says the correspondent), upon receiving the news, drew a six-shooter and swore to take the life of the assassin. The writer adds: "She is said to be highly educated; lives about nine miles from Dallas, and frequently visits the city, generally traveling as heavily armed as the members of the gang of which her husband was chief."

Next Meeting of the Ohio River Commission.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

At a meeting of the Ohio River Commission, held at Evansville, Ind., on the 23d September, the Board adjourned to meet in Washington City on the third Wednesday (sixteenth day) of *December* next. The Evansville papers erroneously reported it *October* 16th. I am just in receipt of a letter from a gentleman proposing to meet us at Washington in October. As others may be misled by this error, you will oblige me, and do the navigation interests a favor, by noticing this correction.

J. K. MOORHEAD, Chairman.
Ohio River Commission.

PITTSBURGH, October 5, 1874.

Our exports of gold and silver for last week were $220,459, making, with $43,-117,405 previously reported, $43,337,864 since January 1.

Providence is to have a new City Hall, to cost $700,000. Should Providence get it at less than a million dollars, Providence may thank Providence.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Act on the Defensive.

Persons who are subjected to the influences of bad air and unwholesome water, to constant exposure out of doors and sudden changes of weather, should act on the defensive by imparting to their constitutions the power of resisting such influences. The fortifying effects upon the system of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are simply amazing. Thousands who use them as a preventative of malaria enjoy an absolute immunity from its attacks, although dwelling in regions where that scourge is most prevalent. Artizans and laborers whose occupations keep them in the open air, find the Bitters a complete safeguard against the effects of exposure. Travelers testify that they counteract the influences of torrid heat, intense cold, and miasmatic air. Free from every objectionable feature, pure, undeteriorating, containing only vegetable ingredients, an agreeable stimulant, a wholesome tonic and corrective, and a sovereign protective, it is not surprising that the Bitters should be the most popular of American remedies.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1869.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, J. S. Bell, W. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug,
John R. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

FARMERS, A WORD TO YOU.

Do you want good Cider all the year,
Do you want it clear and sparkling,
Do you want it sweet and wholesome,
If so use the Sulphate of Lime,

Made by James R. Nichols & Co. It is the only genuine. One package is sufficient for a barrel of cider. The later in the season cider is made, the better it is, and the addition of the Sulphate preserves it perfectly. Thousands have used it with perfect satisfaction since 1868.
For sale at the Drug and Prescription Store of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NEAR BALTIMORE, MD.
This Institute has been in operation for thirty-eight years. The number of pupils is limited. Its location is pre-eminently healthy. It is central and is easily reached by Railroad from Baltimore and Washington cities. For Circulars address
MRS. R. H. ARCHER,
Ellicott City Postoffice, Maryland.
TTHS

EST'D 1858.
DOOLEY'S
YEAST POWDER
THE STANDARD BAKING POWDER
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PREPARATION EVER OFFERED FOR MAKING
—BREAD.—
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is perfectly Pure and Wholesome.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Full Weight Cans.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes Elegant Biscuits and Rolls.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, &c.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes all kinds of Dumplings, Pot-Pies, Cakes and Pastry, nice, light and healthy.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the best, because perfectly pure.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the Cheapest, because full weight.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is guaranteed to give satisfaction.
Be sure to ask for
Dooley's Yeast Powder
And do not be put off with any other kind.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Tin Cans of various sizes, suitable for Families, Boarding Houses, Hotels Steamboats and River, Lake and Ocean Vessels on short or long voyages.
The market is flooded with Cheap, Inferior Baking and Yeast Powders of light or short weight. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is warranted full strength and full weight.
Sold at Wholesale and Retail, generally throughout the United States, by dealers in Groceries and Family Supplies.
DOOLEY & BROTHER
MANUFACTURERS
69 NEW ST. NEW YORK.
d2p*

1874. FALL AND WINTER 1875
HATS, CAPS
AND
FURS!
A Large and Attractive Stock
OF
NEW DESIRABLE GOODS,
FOR THE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.
R. H. PALMER,
151 WOOD ST.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

JOHN GILLESPIE
CHIMNEY SWEEP,
No. 14 Strawberry Alley, Pittsburgh.
Lock Box 773.

DRY GOODS.
NOW READY!
NEW
FALL DRY GOODS!
AT
A. D. McKEE'S,
No. 59 Market St.
EVERY DEPARTMENT NOW CONTAINS
Choice Seasonable Goods.
New Fall Dry Goods!
GREAT
Closing Out
SALE!
$125,000
WORTH OF
Dry Goods
Marked Down to Close Out!
James Caldwell & Co.
Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.
Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold
REGARDLESS OF COST.
The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.
To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.
A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Hernanis reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 per yard.
Black French Silks, from $1 50 to $1 25 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 50c to 37 1-2c per yard.
Chintzes, from 31c to 20c per yard.
Fancy Dress Goods, from 25c to 15c per yard.
James Caldwell & Co.,
118 and 120
St., Allegheny.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS!
IN
Dry Goods,
AT
ERWIN'S,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
In consequence of our recent embarrassment, and to convert our large stock of goods into cash as rapidly as possible, we will offer for the next few wee

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, October 5, 1874.

In the local money market the week opens without any change that will give new quotations.

In general trade circles there is little that is new, the business doing being on a safe basis, and differing from previous years only in that it is likely to extend over longer time than usual, for the reason that buyers, instead of taking a six months stock of goods when the season opened, bought sparingly, and accordingly have oftner to replenish. In a word the demand for all kinds of manufactured articles is of the "hand to mouth" order and but in the aggregate is likely to be as large as usual. In regard to the prospects of the railroads, we learn that within the past few days the business has shown a very gratifying increase, that expenses have been reduced to a point which, while not injuring the roads, will nearly, if not quite, offset the reduction in gross earnings, even with the enforcement of the grange laws. From a large dealer in railroad supplies in this city, we also learn that his orders from the roads show an increase of from fifty to seventy-five per cent. for September over the orders received during the month just subsequent to the panic. The economies effected in the management of the railroads all over the country have been large and have not, it is believed, been fully appreciated by those not in management.

This fact will not fairly be seen or appreciated until we have Coon's Manual for 1874, which will, without doubt, show a large reduction in the percentage of expenses to gross earnings, and a very marked liquidation of the floating debt of the roads, the impaired credit of all railways having made it necessary for the managers to devote all available earnings to the paying of their unfunded obligations rather than to the payment of dividends or to the extension of improvements.

—The Comptroller of the Currency has called for a report of the national banks on the evening of October 2d.

—We are informed that the Secretary of the Treasury will issue a call for $10,000,000 more 5-20 bonds, the call being made at the request of the Rothschild-Seligman syndicate, which subscribed for $45,000,000 of the new United States 5 per cent. funding bonds, with the option of taking the unsold remainder. The entire amount of 5-20's thus far called, including the $10,000,000, is $59,000,000. The interest on the 5-20's will cease January 1, 1875.

—At a late meeting of the depositors of the Freedman's Savings Bank, held in Washington city, Robert Purvis (colored), one of the commissioners appointed to wind up the affairs of the bank, said he would, at an adjourned meeting, make a statement of its affairs which would probably not be so favorable as that heretofore published, nor would it be so bad as represented by those who in connection with it had taken advantage of the fears and necessities of the depositors, who have sold the face of their deposits at a heavy discount.

—The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company have completed the negotiation, which has been pending for several weeks, for the sale of the remaining $3,000,000 of their second mortgage bonds. The bonds were sold at a price which nets the company about $2,700,000. This amount will extinguish the floating debt of about $1,200,000 and leaves $1,500,000 in the treasury of the company. Friends of the company speak confidently of the resumption of dividends on the common stock, some saying that there will be half yearly dividend of four per cent. in February, and others think Commodore Vanderbilt intends applying the same system of quarterly dividends to this company as he has applied to the Western Union Telegraph, and that to the New York Central and Hudson, and that each stock is hereafter to be a two per cent. quarterly investment.

—The following interesting facts concerning the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. we gain from the report of the examination of the members of the firm:

In relation to the transaction of the firm prior to the insolvency, Mr. Cooke stated that the exact amount on deposit belonging to Mr. Moorehead and himself at the time the partnership was first effected was $500,000. Advancements were made to and received from the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. as the needs of the suspension. The members of the firm were worth somewhat more in September, 1873, than in January, 1871. On the 18th day of September, 1873, the assets were several millions in excess of the firm's liabilities, according to the estimates made at that date. The net profit for the year of 1871 in the Philadelphia office was $500,000, and in the New York office $584,000. In the year 1872 a further dividend of $600,000 was made in the Philadelphia office. No division of profits was made in 1873, as it was customary to wait until the first of the next year before it was declared. There was no dividend in the New York house in 1872, the profits being left lying. On the 18th day of September, 1873, the net profit and loss of the firm undivided, being part of the proceeds of that year and the surplus of previous years, was about $1,500,000. The estimates made at that time of the dividend had been declared. In the transaction of every-day business all items of profit were put on the books—the results only, and not always the full transaction. As net profits in 1871 $1,084,000 were divided, leaving a large surplus for contingencies. No one could tell exactly in such a business as the firm carried on what the individual profits amounted to. During the three years' business up about $2,500,000. Of course no one could tell the amount of business or character of the profits in 1873 until the concern wound up. The firm did not speculate in gold in their business. The cause of the failure was having too many eggs in the market. Loans and advances to the Northern Pacific brought about the crisis. The firm never purchased iron or rolling stock, or anything else, for the road. They were only their financial agents to put their bonds on the market. They sustained no losses of any account, except from the advancement to the Northern Pacific Railroad. There were a few losers charged to profit and loss, but they were trifling.

Mr. Moorehead, having asked for and being granted leave to make a supplementary statement, in substance as follows: "The cause of the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. can be traced back to the success of the firm in placing the Government loans upon the market. Jay Cooke established that business, and was the head and front of it. No other man in the United States could have done it. He originated through the principal and branch houses $1,320,000,000 in bonds for the Government, and bought and sold thousands over $2,000,000,000 in addition, thus doing a business in ten years represented by over $3,000,000,000, a larger amount than any other house in the world ever handled in that time. From this, I conclude that Mr. Jay Cooke's wealth never justified that the house could fall for such a sum as $9,000,000 or $8,000,000. We could not believe it when we saw the doors closed. Mr. Cooke looked upon $8,000,000 as a small amount, a mere bagatelle. The operations of Jay Cooke saved the Government of the United States hundreds of millions of dollars. If the house had had the money invested in the Northern Pacific bonds in cash at the time of the crisis it would not have suspended. Too much prosperity made the firm unsuspecting of any embarrassment."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 5, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Gold	110	110	110	110⅝	110⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118	118	118	118	118
5-20's, 1862	112⅝				112⅝
5-20's, 1864	112⅝				112⅝
5-20's, 1865, reg	113⅛			113⅛	113⅛
5-20's, 1865, new	113⅛			113⅛	113⅛
5-20's, 1867	117⅛			117⅛	117⅛
5-20's, 1868	117⅛			117⅛	117⅛
10-40's, reg	111⅝			111⅝	111⅝
10-40's, coupon	111⅝			111⅝	111⅝
Currency 6's	117⅛			117⅛	117⅛
New 5per cent's	112⅝			112⅝	112⅝
Registered '67	113⅛			113⅛	113⅛
Western Union Tel.	81⅝	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Adams Exp'ss			107		107
Wells-Fargo Express	79¾		79¾	79¾	80
American Express	51		51		51
United States Exp'ss	67		67		67
New York Central				102½	102⅝
Erie	34¾	34	33¾	33¾	33¾
Michigan Central				93	93
Michigan Southern	82⅝	82¾	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
Illinois Central				107	107
Cleveland & Pitts'gh			87⅞	87¾	87¾
Chicago & North'w'n	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Do. preferred	56			56¾	55
Rock Island				103¾	103¾
St. Paul, common	34	34	34¾	34¾	35⅛
Do. preferred	54	54	54	54	54
Wabash, common	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Fort Wayne			90⅞	90⅞	91
Ohio & Mississippi	25		25¼		25¼
Union Pacific	37	36⅞	36⅞	37	36⅞
Chicago & Alton		97½			97½
Harlem		128		129	129
Hannibal & St. Jo.		26½	26¼		26½
Do. preferred					36¾
Atlantic & Pacific					53
C. C. & I. C.		114	114	114	114
Money					5
Do. new, old					7
S. Carolina, April					72
Do. July		17			17
Missouri 6's		94			94

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kaufman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid	Asked
Pennsylvania Central, sales	54⅝	54½
Pennsylvania scrip	103	
Reading, sales	50½	
United Companies, N. J.	125½	126
Oil Creek, sales	52	
Lehigh Valley, sales	60½	
Allegheny Valley, sales	40	
Central Transportation, sales	45¼	45⅝
Empire Transportation	53⅜	
P., C. & St. L. m'tge bonds, sales	67	

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 5, 1874.

Trade was rather quiet in genera' business to-day, and grocers, commission merchants, flour and grain men all reported a rather dull business at prices not materially changed from previous quotations.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail since our last report are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,225	Apples, bbls	50
Cheese, boxes	105	Corn, sks	552
Wheat, sks	950	Barley, sks	120
Oats, sks	1,614	Butter, pkgs	25
Potatoes, bush	1,880	Hay, bales	755
Peaches, crates	1,000		

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small lots dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The market was rather quiet to-day, without much change in prices. Wheat is steady, as per following quotations: Choice Kentucky and Illinois white wheat is quoted at $1 30@1 32 ₱ bushel; red winter $1 10@1 15. Corn is steady, with but a very strong demand, slowly, and old corn scarce. We quote old shelled at 90c for high-mixed; new car is quiet at 74@75c on track. Oats are scarce and steady but prices are unchanged. We quote at 55@56c for white; 50@52c for mixed. Rye is steady at about 90c@$1 00. Barley is tolerably active at $1 10@1 15. We noted sales in round lots as follows:

1 car new car corn, on track	70c
1 car mixed oats	90c
1 car shelled corn, high-mixed	75c

FLOUR—Trade is a little slow, but there is a steadier jobbing movement. Quotations are unchanged as follows: St. Louis $7 50@8 00; choice brands of white winter wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin $7 25; red winter, old, $6 75@7 00; new do $5 75@6 50; fancy $7 75@8 00; Graham flour $5 75@6 00; corn meal $3 50; graham do $3 50; rye flour $5 00@5 25. Wholesale prices of local millers are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $ 25 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; family flour $5 00 in sacks $5 50 ₱ bbl.

HAY—Receipts continue very large, being 73 loads yesterday, and prices are somewhat lower, closing dull at $20 00@21 00 ₱ ton on track or wharf. No. 2 do do $19 00@20 00; No. 1 prime $17 50@18 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $21 00@25 00. There has been a liberal supply of loose hay on the Allegheny market. Choice No. 1 timothy sells as high as $20 00; No. 2 $25 00@24 00; mixed timothy and clover hay $23 00@24 00; inferior $20 00@21 00.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at 95@98c 00 ₱ cwt; shorts at $1 00@1 20; cwt; middlings; $1 30@1 40 ₱ cwt; ground feed, $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 50@2 00 ₱ cwt.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

GROCERIES—Dealers reported a rather slow trade to-day, in the general groceries line. Sugars and coffees continue firm, with no quotable change. Prices are as follows:

Green Coffees.		*Teas.*	
Fancy	24½c	Japan	55@ 1 00
Choice	23½c	Oolong	25@ 85c
Prime	22 c	Finest	$1 00
Good	20 c	Souchong	75@ 85c
Java	33 c	*Molasses.*	
Roasted Coffees.		Strictly ch'e N O	70 gall.
Rio, in papers	26 c	Good	85c
Rio, in bulk	25 c	Prime	80c
Java	37 c	Demerara	55@70c
Sugars.		*Syrups.*	
Standard A	11½c	Ex. white drips	75c
Standard B	11½c	Sugar drips	60c
Standard extra C	11½c	Lower grades	45@50c
Standard hards	11½c	*Rice.*	6½
Franklin extra C	10½c	Choice Carolina	8c
American extra C	10½c	Fancy	8½c
Atlantic C	9½c	Rangoon	7½c
Calef	9½c	*Spices.*	
Crushed	12½c	Layers, ₱ box	$3 40
Teas.		Valentia, ₱ lb	12½@13 c
Young Hyson	$1 00	Currants	7½@8 c
Gunpowder	50c@ 1 25	Prunes	13 @13½c

The following are the estimates of ten members of the New Orleans sugar trade of the crop for this year. The estimates were 182,000 to 187,000 hhds, average 124,500 hhds. As a matter of general interest as to the trade we give the ten estimates as follows, the decision of the award to the nearest estimate to the actual result to be settled by Mr. Boucherau's statement:

	Hhds.
Mr. D'Aquin, broker	112,000
Mr. D'Aquin, dealer	111,500
Mr. Gilmore, dealer	121,000
Mr. Wegan, broker	121,000
Mr. Delgado, dealer	122,500
Mr. Ewing, dealer	122,000
Mr. Agar, dealer	120,100
Mr. Gamet, dealer	130,000
Mr. Henderson, dealer	132,000
Mr. Kelly, dealer	137,500

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Quotations are as follows: Canvassed hams, ₱ lb, 16@c; plain do 13½c; shoulders canvassed, ₱ lb, 11½c; breakfast bacon, clear 12½c; dried beef, canvassed and smoked, ₱ doz, $6 00@7 00; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 9½c; rib sides, do, 12½c; clear rib sides, do, 12½c; clear sides, do, 13c; sugar cured hams, ₱ bbl, 22c; pure lard, refined for summer use, in tes, ₱ lb, 13½c; 1-lb do 15½c; buckets, do 17c; caddies do 17½c; in 5-lb pails, do 18½c; in 5-lb pails, do 18½c; in 3-lb do 19c.

BUTTER—There is not much change to report either as regards demand or prices. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra tubs		New No. 3	$11 00
No. 1 tubs	$1 00@1 $2 00	Good packing	9 00
No. 1 mess do	21 50	medium	8 00@ 6 50
Extra No. 1 do	20 00	Lake trout	6 50
No. 1 family	19 00	White fish	6 00
No. 1 bay	14 00	Lake herring	4 25
Ex. m No. 2	13 00	Labrador herring	9 00
No. 2 bay	12 00		

The Cape Ann *Advertiser* gives the following fine description of the Gloucester fish market for the week ending October 3d:

CODFISH—Market active, with sales at $5 25@5 75 for Grand Bank; $6 for shore.

MACKEREL—Shore codfishery very scarce. Stock on the market very light for the season, and no fly boats at all. Sales of 200 bbls new and mackerel at $17 50@20 00. A few small lots were sold yesterday at $17 50@20 for No. 1s and 2s. Bay are selling at $15@16 00.

FRESH HALIBUT.—About 120,000 pounds Bank halibut arrived this week. Sales yesterday at 8½@9c; for white and 6c for gray.

SALMON—Fresh, 15@16c.

CANNED OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 12@12½c ₱ gal; in car lots at the usual deduction. The market is dull and prices droopy.

LAND OIL—The market is firm and prices are steady even No. 1, winter strained, $1 10@1 12 ₱ gal; summer do $1 05@1 07. Demand active with light supply.

TAR—Sales at $2 75@3 ₱ bbl for prime, and 67½@3c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—The market is steady. We quote at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bbl for choice; $1 25@1 75 for common.

APPLE BUTTER—Quotations are 65@70c ₱ gal.

BEESWAX—The demand for choice grades continues strong. We quote choice at 35@36c ₱ lb; medium 30c; poor to common grades are quoted at 18@22c.

BEANS—The market is easy. Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 40@2 50; medium $2 25@2 30; common to first, as to size, are the Western Union Telegraph, and similar to the New York Central and Hudson, and that each stock is hereafter to be a two per cent. quarterly investment.

CHEESE—The buoyant tendency in cheese continues. A dispatch from New York, to-day, represent the market as strong and excited, with a sale of 1,000 boxes, of August cheese, at Buffalo, at 13½c. Quotations, as follows: New York Goshen 16@16½c ₱ lb; Ohio factory 15½c; Western Reserve dairy 14@14½c; Swedish 14½@15c.

CRANBERRIES—Eastern are dull at $10 00 ₱ bbl; Western $11 00@12 00 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7@8c ₱ lb; dried blackberries 8c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The supply of strictly fresh eggs is light and prices are advancing. We quote at 24@25c ₱ dozen.

GRAPES—There is a fair supply, and prices are unchanged. We quote at 3@3½ ₱ lb wholesale.

HOMINY—We quote at $5 00 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 68@70c; No. 2, ₱ lb, 30@35c; No. 3 quality, 20c.

HOPS—The market is steady. We quote 37½@38c; 1873, 30@35c; olds 15@20c.

HONEY—Clover 25c ₱ lb; buckwheat blossom 25c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—Are quoted at $4 00 per bbl in a jobbing way.

POTATOES—The market is quiet and not materially changed. We quote at 85@90c per bushel car lots on track; 95c@$1 00 from store.

POULTRY—We quote spring chickens at 50c ₱ pair; old, 60c ₱ pair.

PEAS—We quote green peas at $2 00 ₱ bushel.

QUINCES—We note a slow market at $2 00 per bushel.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is in good supply. We report small lots at $2 20@2 30 ₱ bush in a jobbing way. $3 05@3 10. Flax seed is more active at about $2 10 ₱ bush; clover seed rather quiet at $6 50@6 60.

SWEET POTATOES—We quote Jerseys at $4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl; Southern $3 50@4 00.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALES—X $3 00 ₱ barrel; XX $4 00 ₱ barrel; India ale $1 00 ₱ barrel; Base English ale, in Philadelphia or Baltimore $2 25@2 50 ₱ dozen; 5 gallons, $10 00@11 00; bbds, 68 gallons, $22 50@ 25 00 in cases, $2 50@3 00 ₱ dozen. Willing Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 8 dozen bottles, $2 25@3 00 ₱ dozen; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $2 50@3 00 ₱ dozen; Guinness's stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $2 25@3 00 ₱ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 25 ₱ dozen; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 75 ₱ dozen.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is firm. We quote alcohol at $2 05@2 25 ₱ gallon. Highwines firm and higher at $1 09@1 10 ₱ gallon.

ASHES—Soda ashes, refined, 4@4½c ₱ lb for high test; common 3½@3¾c; black salts 3c; arsenic 3c; potash 9c; pearl ash 9c. The market is very quiet and the trade is almost excusively confined to local orders. The tendency on coal ashes being so limited as to make quotations nominal.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common $1 75@2 00 ₱ dozen; medium $2 25@2 50; good $2 75@3 00; fancy $3 50@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brooms $4 00@4 25; whisps $1 50@1 75 ₱ dozen.

BANNER BARING POWDER—Sales as follows: 1, 5 cases $2 ₱ dozen; 2, 2 cans $5; 3 cans $5 50; 5 cans $6 00; 10 ₱ cases 40c ₱ lb. Market steady and demand good.

COTTON GOODS—Anchor A Brown cottons 10½c; Eagle 10½c; Idaho 10c; Duquesne 9½c; Manufacturers 9c; Red Cross 9c; No. 1, 4-4 sheeting 10½c; Nematook 8½c; Pittsburgh family 9½c; Juniata 8½c; Lewiston Mill 5-yards bags 35c; 9-4 do 40c; do 2-bush bags 48c; white carpet chain 9½c; do colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 31c. The market is active.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Rosendale cement $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny Lime Co. cement $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny Lime Co. calcined plaster $3 00@3 25 ₱ bbl; Rosendale cement, $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny Lime Co. fine calcined plaster $3 75@4 00; Youghiogheny Lime Co. hydraulic cement $3 00@3 25 ₱ bbl; Rosendale cement $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny Lime Co. calcined plaster $3 00@3 25 ₱ bbl; Rosendale cement

CITY MATTERS.

The Assets and Liabilities.

Elsewhere mention is made of the petitions in bankruptcy in the cases of McKnight, Duncan & Co., and McKnight, Porter & Co., two well known iron firms. It is stated that the liabilities of McKnight, Duncan & Co. amount to $305,87 87, while their assets foot up $307,486 10. McKnight, Porter & Co.'s liabilities are $175,84 58, and their assets $317,805 10.

Damages for the Death of a Husband.

H. C. Mackrell, Esq., counsel for the widow of John Caevacig, who was killed by a train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, while driving his wagon over the crossing at Twenty-eighth and Penn streets, has brought suit for damages against the company, on the grounds that the train was running at a greater rate of speed than is allowed by law. The damages are laid at $15,000.

Allegheny Mortuary Report.

Below we give the report of Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, for the past week. The total number of deaths was 30 of these 15 were males and 15 females. The causes of death were as follows: Cholera infantum, 2; marasmus, 4, scarlet fever, 2, and of the following one each: Melitus cerebro, croup, congestion of liver, erysipelas, still born, cancer of stomach, peritontis, scarlatina, dysentery, natural causes, asthma, general debility, morbus coxanna, puerpal peritonitis.

The Twenty-fourth District.

Yesterday morning the conferees of the Twenty-fourth Congressional District met again at the Union Depot Hotel, and after admitting the new delegates from Beaver and Lawrence counties, adjourned until 2:15 in the afternoon. At that time they reassembled, but did not balloting, and adjourned to meet in the same place at 10 o'clock next Friday morning. How much higher among the hundreds the ballots will stand by Friday night, Friday night will tell.

Good Templars' Meeting.

The Grand Worthy Templar, General Louis Wagner, of Philadelphia, has announced an extra session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars for the State of Pennsylvania to meet in Pittsburgh some time in December, for conferring degrees, exemplifying work, and for the good of the order. The exact date will be announced soon, and the Good Templars of Western Pennsylvania will be delighted to have this opportunity to meet in session with the Grand Lodge.

In a Bad Business.

United States Commissioner Gamble yesterday gave a hearing in the case of William Germyer, against whom there is an information for passing and having in his possession counterfeit nickels of the denomination of five cents. Germyer was arrested Sunday night for vagrancy at Armstrong's coke ovens, and on being searched at the station, a bar of nickel, thirteen nickels, very poor specimens, and some melted tin was found in his possession. He stated that his home is in Carlisle, Pa., and that he had walked all the way from Cincinnati. He further stated that he had found the package of coin, &c., alongside the railroad track, near the lead works, nine miles below the city. A pawnticket for a watch in Cincinnati was found in his possession, as was also a piece of wood, probably used as a mould. The prisoner in default of bail was committed for trial.

The Old Water Works Engines.

Superintendent Atkinson, of the Water Works, makes the following report of the amount of pumping done by the engines now in use, during the month of September:

Engines.	*No. Gallons.*
Sampson	172,640,160
Hercules	367,450,000
Cooper No. 1	30,458,000
Cooper No. 2	20,304,000
Total	439,565,760

From this it will be seen that the daily average quantity of water pumped from the low service works was 14,352,192 gallons, to which must be added the daily average supplied by the thirty-fifth street works, which amounts to about 1,500,00 gallons. These would give a total consumption of nearly 15,000,000 gallons per day. Last year the average was 13,252,893 per day. A new engine is being placed in position at the Bedford street works, and when that is in operation, a large amount of pipe now laid, but which cannot be supplied with water, will be brought into requisition.

Prohibition Meeting.

Yesterday morning the Temperance Alliance held a brief and unimportant meeting. Immediately on their adjournment the Prohibitionists met.

A report was presented setting forth that Mr. Purviance had consented to become a candidate for Congress on the North Side. The report was adopted and the nomination indorsed.

A discussion ensued as to the propriety of advertising the meetings, procuring brass bands and advertising the candidates, and it was the unanimous opinion of those present that greater publicity should be given to the temperance cause, but it was also stated that there was no money to do this or it would have been done long ago.

Mr. Rabe said the full ticket and the call to Mr. Purviance will be published in the newspapers and on posters in a day or two.

Mr. Humphrey moved that the ticket be published in all the daily papers. Agreed to.

A committee was appointed to procure music for the meetings.

The meeting then adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

A fine audience, whether considered with reference to numbers or intellectual and esthetic quality, attended the *debut* of Miss Katherine Randolph last night, in the role of *Violet*, in Shakspeare's immortal drama. The young lady is not a histrionic phenomenon, nor an *artiste* of any extraordinary magnetism, but she is evidently an actress of rich gifts and admirable culture, who will probably be liked more and more the oftener she is heard and seen. She should hardly call her beautiful, but she has that indefinable grace, delicacy and mobility of feature and expression which attract and hold even more than beauty itself. Her voice has splendid volume, is sweet and clear, sympathetic, and susceptible of much warmth and passion. We have neither time nor space, now, to criticize her impersonation at length. It may be said, however, that she did everything so well as to render it difficult to select any particular scene for especial commendation. Her reception was not marked by any particular storm or stress, but it was truthful and natural, and, perhaps, only occasionally lacked a little force and passion, the defect is not a great one, she won the favor of her audience from the beginning, and was called before the curtain by a spontaneous demand. She did not appear in a *favorite* character, but she made an exceedingly pleasant and agreeable impression, which subsequent appearances will confirm and heighten.

Mr. J. H. Fitzpatrick, in the character of *Romeo*, did his best, we should judge, a student in his profession, and lover of the art. Nevertheless, he has very many things to learn, and to overcome his tones of voice, his speech, and—partly as a consequence of this—his indistinct enunciation. He has a fine presence, and with care, should gain his mark.

Mr. Price made an excellent *Mercutio*, flexible, vivacious, piquant, and altogether deserving of unstinted praise. Mr. Crompton added to his well-earned reputation as *Capulet*, and Mrs. Sharpley was quite favorable as *Nurse* as *Juror*. The remainder of the company sustained their parts creditably. To-night the "Hunchback."

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The excellent variety combination now engaged in this theater had a very fair audience, last night, and pleased them thoroughly. The programme is interesting from first to last.

THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE.

Uneven Revolutions of the Same.

Last evening Lieutenant John Wokely, of the special Allegheny police, on duty at the Hippodrome, arrested and brought to the Mayor's office two men named John Anderson and Richard Mann, for indulging in a gambling enterprise on the street, near the Hippodrome entrance. Mann had established there a wheel, which he called the "wheel of fortune," but which proved to be the wheel of misfortune to him and his comrade.

The wheel was rigged up to a post, and was furnished with a stationary index. The rim of the wheel was inscribed with words as "Queen," "Maud," "Lady," "Dexter," "Fly," &c. The player would bet on a name, the wheel was set to whirling, and if it stopped with the enoscon name under the index the man speculator won; if not, not.

All fair so was held to be bad enough, but on close inspection the wheel was found to be uneven in its balance, a peculiar way of setting in about the same position, and this was held to be worse. At the hearing, Mann claimed that the wheel was not his, but he was only running it for another man; that he had only had it for about two hours, and that the man who he had only made sixty-five cents in it altogether, and that it was in no sense a gambling contrivance. Anderson, on his part, claimed that he had nothing whatever to do with the wheel, save that he had assisted a little for the sake of the patent rights thereof.

Mayor Fleming ordered them to pay a fine of $5 00 each, with the alternative of finding that money enough to pay the sum required. Hard pleading induced the Mayor to remit the fine and defendants left the court, on condition that the defendants depart at once from the city limits, and remain away. This they agreed to do and then Mann put in a plea that he had no money left to pay for his breakfast, and more particularly desired to have further instructions of twenty-five cents in his favor. Curtain.

WITH CLOSED DOORS.

Meeting of the Allegheny Water Committee—Large Amounts of Money Voted, But the Public Not Permitted to See It Done.

The Water Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting last evening, and business of importance was transacted, though just how it was done is not now to be told, as the meeting was held with closed doors, and with no reporters, knowing that large sums of public money were to be voted away, and that a report of no small importance and involving further expenditure of public money, was to be acted upon, endeavored to gain access at the meeting, they were informed by Chairman Smith that "they didn't want anybody from the outside in there," and the invitation to leave was so pressing that it was accepted.

Information gleaned after the adjournment of the committee shows that bills to the amount of $60,000 were approved, including that of Woodruff Stoppes & Co., $7,012, and of Wm. Smith & Sons for $7,012.

City Engineer Bailey presented his report concerning the water basins, including plans and estimates for repairing and enlarging the same. The report received, the reporter's duty also ended, as it was one day's supply of water is sufficient for a one day's supply of water for the city. The work is now in a very dilapidated condition, but can be repaired and put in good shape at a cost of about $25,000. By enlarging the basin the depth of water twelve feet in height, the capacity can be increased so that a two days' supply, or about 16,000,000 gallons, can be accumulated. This enlargement, together with the necessary repairs spoken of, would cost about $100,000. The report is voluminous and interesting, as well as important, but as the manifest desire of the committee was that the public should be kept in ignorance of it, we will not be so discourteous to that body as to publish it.

A resolution was adopted approving the City Engineer's plan for repairing and enlarging the basin, at an expense not to exceed $25,000.

Then $75,000 of the public money of Allegheny was voted away in secret session. We would by no means presume to advise, but if we might suggest, we would hint that people will talk, especially about their own money matters. Secrecy is the good inheritance of all times to shut the public out, as when $75,000 of the public cash is to be expended.

YESTERDAY John Dearny and Porter Ramsey, two prisoners sentenced to the Workhouse on Saturday last, escaped from the officers on their way to the West Penn depot.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

THE RESERVOIR CONTRACT TRANSFER.

The Rising Mains Contract Ratified—Second Avenue and the Connellsville Railroad—Ordinances Adopted.

A special meeting of the Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon, when business was transacted as follows:

SELECT BRANCH.

Dr. Gross, chairman, shortly after two o'clock, called this branch to order, and after the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting, the business was proceeded with as follows:

Mr. Musgrave presented the credentials of Capt. J. D. McFarland, member elect from the Seventh ward, which were accepted, whereupon Capt. McFarland was duly sworn in.

After some discussion it was decided to proceed to business in the regular order.

PETITIONS, REMONSTRANCES, &c.

Several petitions for reduction of business tax were presented and appropriately referred.

Mr. Shipton, petition of J. F. Smith & Co., for permission to erect an iron clad. Referred.

Mr. Braun, a supplementary ordinance to the ordinance relative to the pens nut stands. Referred.

Dr. A. G. McCandless, remonstrance against grade of Webster avenue. Referred.

Mr. Harrison, remonstrance against the vacation of Coal lane, Thirteenth ward. Referred.

Mr. Musgrave, from the Market Committee, reported receipts and expenditures as already reported. Received.

Mr. Herron, ordinance for the opening of Craig street from Fifth avenue to Forbes street. Rules suspended and ordinance passed.

Also, an ordinance for the construction of a stone sewer on Brady street, from Fifth avenue to the Monongahela river. Passed finally.

SECOND AVENUE.

Mr. Herron called up the ordinance fixing the width of the sidewalks on Second avenue.

Mr. Braun offered an amendment providing that where the Connellsville Railroad abuts on the sidewalk on the north side of the street, the same be vacated for use of said road.

This amendment, with one by Dr. A. G. McCandless, requiring houses hereafter built to be set back fifteen feet on the south side of the street, was approved, and the ordinance lays over.

Mr. Mitchell presented a quarterly detailed report from the Water Committee. Accepted.

Viewers' reports were then taken up and approved, as follows: Report of the viewers on the opening of Howley avenue; opening of Carnegie avenue; Fortieth street; Broadway avenue.

When the report on the opening of Carson street, at the West End, was presented, Mr. Hays objected to allowing certain frame buildings to remain undisturbed for twenty years. He moved that such recommendations be stricken out. The motion was adopted and the report referred back to the viewers.

Further views approved by Common Council were taken up and their action concurred in.

Plans of lots of Messrs. Craig, Siebert, Woodwell, Hunter, Shoemstock and Breed were taken up and approved.

Mr. Breed called up the ordinance providing for a Registry corps under the City Engineer. Passed finally.

Mr. Foster, a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three to number the houses on Carson street, west of the bridge. Adopted, with instruction that the property holders pay the cost.

Common Council business was then taken up.

Mr. Scully called us ordinance for the grading of Lincoln avenue. Passed finally.

An ordinance providing for the staking off of ground for proposed grades or changes of grades.

On motion of Mr. Anderson the amendment previously offered by Mr. Burgwin was stricken out, and the ordinance was then passed finally.

Mr. Herron called up the pipeline ordinance just passed by the Common Branch, which was read once and, the rules having been suspended, was read a second time by its title, after which the ordinance was laid over.

THE CHARTIERS RAILROAD RAILWAY.

The preamble and resolution regarding the charge of six cents fare by the Citizens' Passenger Railway, Allegheny and Birmingham Railroad companies was taken up as at stated, the preamble and resolutions, &c., of minor importance were presented and referred.

Mr. Fulton, from the Street Committee, presented, an ordinance authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Water street from Penn street to Duquesne way. Passed.

Also, an ordinance authorizing the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company to repave Sixth street, from Penn to Suspension bridge with Belgian pavement, and on completing such repavement, releasing the company for five years from the payment of the annual tax of $200. Passed.

Also, a resolution authorizing the Board of Viewers to assess damages on the property of Daniel Greer by the construction of the Forbes street sewer. Adopted.

Also, a renonstrance against the assessment on Watson street sewer; and the report of the Viewers to be set aside for further reduction of twenty-five cents in his favor. Curtain.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

Meeting of the Council Committee—Objections to the Hiland Avenue Reservoir Estimates—Action Postponed—The Pay-Rolls Passed.

The Water Committee of Pittsburgh Councils held a regular monthly meeting last evening, Mr. Mitchell in the chair and seventeen members in all being present.

Business of the old water works was first proceeded with, and after the reading and approval of the minutes of the preceding meeting, on motion of Mr. Watson, H. W. Oliver, Jr., Esq., was granted leave to address the committee. Mr. Oliver represented the Bedford avenue Commission, and asked that water mains be laid on that thoroughfare before the paving is done. Mr. Parker, another member of the commission, was also heard. They asked for the present the laying of but eight hundred or nine hundred feet.

After some little discussion, action on the matter was postponed until new water works business was taken up.

The pay rolls and bills of the old works were then examined and approved to the amount of $8,754 82.

THE WATER EXTENSION

business was then taken up. Upon the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, Mr. Cunninghams suggested that Mr. Robert McClelland was not duly elected to the position of Assistant Civil Engineer, vice Mr. Shields. No action was taken in the matter however, and the minutes were approved.

The matter of laying the pipe on Bedford avenue was now considered, and a motion to lay a six inch main from Erin to Thirty-third streets, was, on motion decided.

The bids previously received for this and other work, but which had not been acted upon for want of funds, were now examined for the purpose of ascertaining the lowest bidder and offering the job to him.

Mr. James McGaffin was found to be the lowest bidder at twenty-five cents per lineal foot, and Mr. W. C. Brown made a motion to award the contract to him.

Mr. Milligan objected, and made the suggestion that the bid had been altered since first opened, from thirty-eight to twenty-five cents. This was denied, and a sharp discussion followed.

It was stated that these bidders could not now be held, the time having expired.

Finally all were cast aside, and a motion was made that the Civil Engineer be instructed to advertise for proposals to lay the pipe on Bedford avenue. There were twelve votes in the affirmative, but the Chair decided that it required a majority of all the members (fifteen votes) to pass a motion, and it was consequently lost.

A HITCH.

The pay-rolls and bills were then acted upon and passed as follows:

Foundations	$16,706 89
Coil's quarry	8,407 35
Officers and employees	2,488 31
Bills	6,121 69
Street hands	51 25

BILLS AND CLAIMS OBJECTED TO.

The estimate for the construction of the Herron Hill reservoir was approved, but when that for Hiland avenue reservoir was taken up Mr. Milligan objected to it on the ground that the contract had been transferred illegally to Jacob H. Walters, in whose favor it was made out. The estimate should be in the name of Howard & Son.

The chair held that the transfer was legally made.

Mr. B. B. Brown moved that action be postponed until a written opinion upon the subject could be obtained from the City Attorney.

A member asked if the consumptive Councils had not approved the transfer, to which Mr. Milligan answered in the negative.

Mr. Thompson said that the original contract provided for a transfer on the approval of the committee.

The chairman stated that he had the opinion of the City Attorney that under the provision of the original contract, the approval of Councils was not absolutely necessary.

The motion of Mr. Brown to postpone action was put and lost.

A motion was then made that the estimate be approved, but this was also lost for want of the requisite number of votes.

Several members then moved to adjourn, saying that there appeared to be no prospect of doing business. The motion was put and carried.

Members then arose and were about to leave the room, and two of them did so, when the sergeant-at-arms was ordered to preserve order.

The committee was again called to order, when it was found that there were just fifteen present. The roll was now over, and when Mr. Milligan's name was called he refused to answer, saying that he had not been present at another meeting, and the meeting of the evening last adjourned. There being no prospect of a quorum, motion of both branches to meet again adjourned, on motion, to meet again on Wednesday evening.

THE SECURITY TRUST CO.

Bill in Equity Against a National Bank.

George A. Berry, voluntary assignee of the Security Trust Company, through S. Schoyer, Jr., filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas Court, yesterday, against the Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank of Pittsburgh and James T. Brady & Co. The complainant charges that from knowledge derived in the course of his business as assignee, from the books and accounts of the Security Trust Company, and from information received from other reliable sources, the Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank of Pittsburgh, on the 20th and 22nd of September, 1873, and at various other dates, received of the Security Trust Company, depository of the Security Trust Company, promissory notes, bonds and other securities and negotiable securities belonging to the company, without paying to them any consideration therefor, and without lawfully having pledged the same to them on account or as security for the account of Jas. T. Brady & Co. or Jas. T. Brady, with said bank, which at the time was overdrawn to the amount of $50,000; that at the time the notes were received the bank knew that Brady & Co. were insolvent, and also that the Security Trust Company were insolvent. The complainant asks the Court to compel the bank to render account to him for the securities or the proceeds of the same, amounting to fifty or sixty thousand dollars.

The Pan Handle Trouble.

PITTSBURGH, October 5, 1874.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There is no good citizen who is not, or at least *should* not be, interested in the settlement of difficulties between employers and employed, such as those now existing on the line of the Pan Handle Railroad. As such, I see published in your paper of this morning, Friday last, signed "Operator," on that subject, because it dealt with the question in a manner that proved the writer to be either intentionally or ignorantly misinformed, I write to you.

I know whereof I speak, when I say that the assertion that these workmen struck for four cents per bushel, or for anything else, under the inspiration of the Miners' Union or any of its leaders, is untrue and without foundation. On the contrary, it is within my certain and personal knowledge, that they exerted themselves strenuously to prevent such demand being made. For this honest effort "Operator" and others who seem to have so much difficulty in knowing the truth, (or telling it,) will give them no thanks, as he gives to one by a gentleman who superintends one of the collieries on the road, near where the Italians are employed. Having occasion recently to learn by personal observation the real facts, and meeting this gentleman, he made the following statement, substantially as I give it:

"The men now acknowledge that they made a mistake, and I am satisfied that if they could they would be glad to recall their ill-advised action. They do not seem to know what the influences were that led them to take the step they did. But I think I could explain it; the real causes were these: On the operation of the new mine for supplying one or two thousand bushels of coal per day to an establishment near Pittsburgh, called the Pittsburgh Steel Company, being at hand, his neighbor, who had the next colliery below, wanted it and began to cut under and get the coal dug at three cents per bushel, put his bid in on that basis, and secured it. The former contractor, aggravated at having lost his contract, took the first opportunity to agree to pay his men four cents per bushel. Of course, it is natural to suppose that the men inspired his men to ask it; but it is a rather significant fact that they were not the ones to make that the demand was made immediately after his neighbor had secured the contract, and that he promptly, and without hesitation, agreed to pay the four cents. The workmenat the other collieries have not, as yet, been asked to do as given here, at once made similar demands of their employers, and one or two of them having yielded, naturally supposed that the market would afford the price as well for one as another, and the demand became general."

Now, I would like to submit to "Operator's" good sense, whether it would not be wise to see the point, as well as more honorable and manly, to visit his animadversions upon the operatives as a class, and his remarks in particular for the purpose of taking his neighbor's part, to the punishment for underbidding him, while he knew the market would not afford it, rather than to go off in a tirade without first knowing the condition of the trade except from interested parties? I submit to be fair to, if the intelligent, and refined, and educated capitalist class cannot set toward each other the kindly relations that will be the rule, we can expect the ignorant workmen to set them an example *both of honor and wisdom*.

I am not the "agitator" complained of, and am unsided and betrayed into making these demands by designing men like "John Seiny," who go among them making silly speeches for the purpose of keeping up an agitation by which he can live off them at their labor.

Now, I have nothing to do with John Seiny's motives—but only with the facts—for such are the exact reverse of that "Operator" states. I was at the meeting at Noblestown last week by which I was informed that they had resolved on the strike. And having made all-advised and ill-timed. And having made the mistake, the only wise course was to retrace their steps with as little delay as possible. In doing so, I urged that he strongly urged them to become members of the "National Miners' Association" of which he is President; but one of the strongest reasons he presented why they should do so was that "had they not been fooled by the knavish tricks of dishonorably competing operators who, taking advantage of their ignorance, secured